

The abridgement or Summarie  
of the Scots Chronicles, with a short de-  
scription of their originall, from the comming of  
GATHELVS *their first Progenitor out of Gracia*  
into Egypt. And their comming into Portingall and  
*Spaine, and of their Kings and Gouvernours in Spaine,*  
Ireland and Albion, now called Scotland,  
(howbeit the whole number are not extant)  
with a true Chronologic of all their  
K I N G S.

Their Reignes, Deaths and Burials, from  
FERGVSVS *the first King of Scotland,*  
vntill his Royall MAIESTIE, now happily  
Raigning ouer all Great Brittain and Ireland,  
*and all the Isles to them apper-*  
*taining.*

With a true description and diuision of the whole Realme of  
*Scotland, and of the principall Cities, Townes, Abbies,*  
Fortes, Castles, Towers and Riuers, and of the  
commodities in euery part thereof, and of the Isles  
in generall, with a memoriall of the most rare  
and wonderfull things in  
SCOTLAND.

By IOHN MONIPENNIE.

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To the most High and Mightie  
Monarch, IAMES by the grace of  
God, King of Great Britane, France,  
and Ireland, defender of  
the faith, &c.

**I**T May be by many iustly (most graci-  
ous Soueraigne) imputed to me for no  
small presumption, to present to your  
Royall Maiestie, a Prince of so great  
learning and excellent iudgement, these  
simple fruits of my unskilfull endeuours taken in this  
short abridgement. In most humble and obedient man-  
ner, I do preferre unto your Highnesse these my weake  
and unlearned labours, according to my ability, which  
how unworthy they be of so great a princely fauour, as  
wel for the meannesse of me the writer, as for the plain-  
nesse and rudenesse of the stile, yet if for the worthi-  
nesse of the matter, and of your Maiesties great accus-  
tomed clemency, vouchsafe then your Highnesse fauou-  
rable regard, they shall be as fortunate, as if they had  
beeene composed by greater & more learned men, where-  
in briefly may be seene, the great and infinite mercy of  
God towards your royall person, that it hath pleased his  
superexcellent wisdom by his mighty power to pre-  
serue your Highnesse ancient Kingdome of Scotland,  
vunconquered vnder the Empire and gouernment of

## The Epistle Dedicatorie.

one hundredth and sixe Kings, your Maiesties roy-  
all progenitors: and in speciall when almost the whole  
world was brought vnder the Romane Empire by the  
sword. Also to reduce in one peaceable Monarch, these  
ancient mighty landes & many Ilands, which haue bene  
divided in many seuerall Kingdomes, one of Britons se-  
uen of Saxons, one of Scots, one of Pictes, one of Orkenay,  
and sixe of Ireland, : also some of the valiant and il-  
lustre noble actes of your Highnesse most royall and an-  
cient progenitors, and of their raignes, lines, deaths,  
and burials. Accept them most mightie Monarch, I  
most humbly beseech your royall Maiesty, in your High-  
nesse gracious protection, and according to my bounden  
dutie incessantly with all humility, I will pray the  
great God of all might and power (to his eternall glory)  
long to preserue your Royall Maiestie, and your graci-  
ous Queene in blessed health and peace, to raigne ouer  
these your Highnesse great united Kingdomes, and to  
enlarge the same, and your Maiesties most royall and  
hopefull posterity to the worlds end.

Your Maiesties most humble, and  
obedient Subiect,

JOHN MONIPENNY.



THE  
ABRIDGMENT  
OR SUMMARY OF  
the Scots CHRONICLE.

WITH A SHORT DESCRIPTION  
of their originall from the comming of GATH-  
ELVS, *their Progenitour out of Græcia into Egypt, and*  
of their Kings and Gouvernours in Spaine, Ireland, and Al-  
bion: (howbeit the whole number are not extant) with a  
true Chronologie of all their Kings, lineally descended  
from FERGVSVS the first King of Scotland,  
vnto his sacred Maiestie, now happily  
reigning ouer all Great Britaine,  
*Ireland, and all the Isles to*  
*them appertaining.*



ATHELVS son of CECROPS,  
King of ATHENS, by his inso-  
lence made many inuasions, in  
*Macedonia, and Achaia, in Gra-*  
*cia.* And because he could not suf-  
fer correction, he with many vali-  
ant Grecians came into Egypt, &  
followed Pharao in his warres a-  
gainst the *Ethiopians*; who with  
Great cruelty had wasted the most part of Egypt, vnto  
B *Mem-*

*Memphis* the principall citie of that Realme; *Pharao* with support of *Gathelus* vanquished and overcame the *Aethiopians* in a most dangerous battell. And *Gathelus* valiantly vanquished and wanne their principall citie called *Meroe*. After this great victory, he being a lusty person, strong of body, and of a great spirit, wan great fauour with the King and his familiars, that the Kings daughter *SCOTA* was ginen in marriage vnto *Gathelus*, with many lands. Shortly after *Pharao* died, and another *Pharao* succeeded; who opprest the Israelites with great seruitude and tyranny. *Gathelus* abhorring such cruelty, conferring with *MOYSES*; also hauing respons of the Oracles of Egypt, was foreseene of the plagues to come vpon Egypt, made prouision for all things necessary for sayling, and tooke shipping with his wife *Scota*, his valiant Grecians, and many Egyptians from the riuer Nilus, the yeare of the world 2453. After long sayling and trauell he arriued at the land of *Numidia*, being stopped to land, he pulled vp sailes, and with dangerous and painfull passage through the Straites, he landed in one part of Spaine then called *Lusitania*, by his arriuall called *Portgathel*, now *Portingall*: at his landing the olde inhabitants came against him with arrayed battell, whom he vanquished. He builded one Citie vpon the riuer *Munda*, then called *Brachare*, now called *Barsolona*. Then after he came into the North part of Spaine, now called *Gaticia*; where he builded a citie called *Brigance*, now *Compassella*, where he reigned with Princely dignity, and instituted lawes, and named his people Scottes, after his wife *Scota*: for she had born vnto him two sonnes twinnes, *HIBERN* and *HEMICVS*. He brought with him from Egypt the marble fatall chaire, which was transported to Ireland, and to *Albion*, now called Scotland; wherein all their Kings were crowned, vntil the time of King *Edward* the first, who transported the whole ancient regall monuments of Scotland, with the marble fatall chaire to Westminster, where it remaineth to this day:



*The Scots shall brooke that Realme, as native ground,  
(If words faile not) where euer this chaire is found:*

*Gaihelus* sitting in his marble chaire within this citie of *Brigance*, gouerned his people with Princelydignity peaceably, and instituted lawes. And seeing his people encrease with such great multitude, and not willing to violate the bande, made with the old inhabitants, being informed by diuers expert explorators, that there was an Isle opposite to Spaine on the North, with a rude people inhabited, hauing no lawes nor manners. Therefore he brought all the shippes he could get with expedition to the next Sea port, with sufficient prouision, with *Hiber* and *Hemecus*, accompanied with valiant warriors, and ordeyned *Hiber* to be Admirall to passe the said Isle, which they obeyed: & hoisting sayles with fortunate windes, arriued the fift day after in the said Island. Immediately landing, their people then pitched their Tents on the next trenches. The rude inhabitants amazed at the arriuing and landing of such a multitude of warriors, fledde with their cattell and goods into their Cauernes. *Hiber* commanding certaine of his warriors to passe forth; and if the inhabitants would bee willingly subdued, no slaughter to be committed vpon them. The inhabitants being brought as prisoners to the Admirall, and seeing him mercifull, rendred themselves and their goods: and he receiued them with such beneuolence, that he suffered the olde inhabitants to encrease with his people, vnder one name and lawe, and called the land *Hibernia*, now Ireland. *Hiber* returning into Spaine, left his brother *Himecus* with a strong garrison of valiant warriors, with wiues and children to inhabite the land, and to holde the same vnder obedience and subiection. At his returne into Spain his father being deceased, he succeeded King, and augmented his Empire, and conquered sundry lands from the Spaniards, hauing with him at all times a strong guard of valiant men. By his puissance and chualrie he subdued the people in such manner, that he was hol-

den in great estimation and reuerence, that they were constrained to seeke his peace ; the land being named after *Hiber, Hiberia*: the Scots and olde inhabitants grew vnder one name and bloud with such tender and friendly beneuolence (not remembring of old iniuries) each one willing to defend his neighbour (as well in peace as warres) as his brother or father. Of *Hiber* descended by long progression, a great posterity lineally succeeding, amongst whom were many noble and famous Kings; howbeit the whole number of them are not extant.

*HYMECVS* governed Ireland in great felicity iustice, and tranquility, both the Scots and the olde inhabitants during his life time. Immediately after his decease, arose an odious controuersie betweene the Scottes and the olde inhabitants for the gouernement, euery nation contending to haue a gouernour of their owne blood, which contention enduring long time, at last they created two Gouernors, betweene whom was continuall battels and great slaughter on eyther side, through ambition and burning desire to be sole Gouernor of all Ireland. After long and dangerous battels, the two people broken with sundry displeasures, were constrained to take peace; howbeit the same endured but a short time, each one of them pursuing other with battell; and yet they dwelt many yeares together, by enterchange of peace and warres, while at the last the Scots suffering many iniuries, sent their Embassador to *METELLIVS*, who was then King of the Scottes in Spaine, desiring to haue support against the old inhabitants of Ireland, declaring them to be a rude wilde people, impatient to suffer any Empire aboue them; So that the Scots can haue no tranquility; vnlesse the said people were the more speedily tamed and subdued. This foresaid message was the more acceptable to the King *Metellius*: for it concerned the Common-wealth both of the Scots nation in Spaine and Ireland, descending (by long progression) of our lineage and blood, and willingly satisfying the afore-  
said.



said Ambassadors request, trusting the same to be no lesse honour and glory to himselfe as profite to his friends. Therefore the King sent his three sonnes *HERMONIUS*, *PTOLOMEVS*, and *HIBERT* with a great Armie of valiant men into Ireland, where they with right dangerous battels vanquished the olde inhabitants, and brought them vnder subiection. *Hermoneus* returning into Spaine, left his two brethren to gouerne the land, who gouerned the same long time after in great tranquility and iustice, instituting lawes, and instructed the Priests to make insence and sacrifice in the same manner as the Egyptians vsed: so both the people encreased many yeares in great felicity, peace and riches during the Gouvernement of *Ptolomeus* and *Hibert*, and long after their decease. But too great prosperity engendreth euill maners, and causeth men to worke often displeasures vpon themselues, finding no forraigne enemies to inuade them at home. The people after long peace were diuided for the gouernement, contending for the same with great rigour and slaughter on both sides, vntill the one had almost vtterly destroyed the other, if they had not been reconciled by a noble man, named *Thanans*, principall Ambassadour, sent by the King, then reigning ouer the Scots in Spaine (reioycing of the felicity succeeding to his friends) and to cause them by his prudent consultation, to encrease together vnder one minde. *Thanans* being a prudent man, bearing naturall affection to both the parties, perswading them at sundry conuentions to remoue all contention, and to elect one (whom they thought most expedient) to be their King, and to be obedient to him in all their gouernment. Through this perswasion the whole people had such seruent desire to haue one King, that all olde iniuries being forgotten, they appointed *Thanans* to elect a King, whom he thought most expedient) and hee seeing their mindes willing to haue a naturall King, declaring to them that there is in Spaine a noble Prince of great severity and iustice, named *SIMON BREK*, well accustomed

med with your lawes, and lineally descended from the ancient King *Metellius*, whom he thought most fittest to be their King. The whole people hearing the name of *SIMON BREK*, were well content to haue him their King, because that name was esteemed very fortunate in those dayes. Then after with consent of the whole people, Ambassadours were sent into Spaine, to request the said *Simon* to come into Ireland, to be their King. Hee knowing by graue aduisement the intent of the Ambassadours, prouided a great Fleete of Ships with all things necessary, and finally by prosperous windes arriued in Ireland, where hee was solemnly receiued, and crowned in the chaire of Marble, which he brought out of Spaine, esteemed as a most rich jewel in those dayes; from the beginning of the world 3314. From the floud of *Noah* 1658. From the building of Rome 102. Before the birth of Christ 651. He reigned with great felicity peaceably forty yeares, being specially counsailed by the aforesaid *Thanaus*, to whom he gaue sundry lands, lying in the South part of Ireland, beside the riuer *Brisus*, which lands are now called *Dowdall*, where hee dwelt with the people he brought with him out of the famous citie *Brigance*, now called *Compostella*. They were called Brigandes; of whom after by processe of time descended many valiant and noble men, who came with *Fergusius* the first King in Scotland, by whom all the lands now called *Galloway*, were then called *Brigance*, whose inhabitants were euer full of manhood and strongest enemies against Romanes, Brittaines, and Pickes: *Simon* deceased, his sonne *FANDVF* succeeded King: after *Fanduf* succeeded *ETHION*: after *Ethion* succeeded *GLAUCVS*: after *Glaucus* succeeded *NATHASIL*: after *Nathasil* succeeded *Rothesay*.

*ROTHESAY* was the first King that brought Scots with him into *Albion*. The first Isle that he inhabited he called after his owne name *Rothesay*, the remanent Isles were called *Hebredes*: after *Hiber* the eldest sonne of *Gathelus*

*thelus*. *Rothefy* hearing the death of his father *Nathasil*, returned into Ireland, and was there crowned King. The yeare that Scots were brought out of Ireland into *Albion*, was from the Empire of *Simon Brck* in Ireland 216. yeares: from the beginning of the world 3530. The Scots spread in sundry parts of *Albion*, lying farre North, and inhabited many Isles. The first part that they tooke possession of was named *Ardgael*, from *Gathelus*, which now is called *Ardgile*. They being diuided into sundry Tribes, elected certaine Captaines to euery Tribe, to gouerne them both in peace and warre, hauing the name of their Captaine in great reuerence, swearing by their names; which custome was long obserued in those Isles and the high lands. Then after about 150. yeares, a banished people named Pickes, came forth of Denmarke to search a dwelling place, and after they were inhibited to land in Fraunce, Britaine, and Ireland. They landed in *Albion*, first in *Orknay*, of olde called the olde Realme of the Pickes. The Seas betweene *Orknay* and *Caithnes* is called *Pentland Firth*, & the lands now called *Loutheane* (was of old called *Pentland*) after the name of the Pickes. Then after they came into *Caithnes*, *Ros*, *Murray*, *Mermys*, *Angus*, *Fiffe* and *Loutheane*, and expelled all the olde inhabitants. They were a Ciuill people right ingenuous and crafty both in peace and warres. After their planting in the aforefaid parts, they elected a King to gouerne them, and hold them in iustice, and made great policy in building of munitions, townes, and Castles. And because they knew all people, without issue to succede, should perish, they sent their Ambassadours to the Scots, to haue their daughters in marriage, shewing (though they were of strange blood) they should not be so finally regarded, seeing they with no lesse prudence then manhood haue sustained incredible dangers both by Sea and land. And now lately conquered (through the beneuolence of the Gods) right plenteous lands with such peace and tranquillity, that no other people may claime them by reason:  
trusting

Trusting surely (if the Gods support them) by their owne industry to be equall to any their neighbors, both in peace and warre. Further if the Scots condescended to their honourable desires, it might be they encreasing together (so strong vnder one blood) that they might resist the fury of their enemies the better, when it hapned them to be inuaded. This Ambassage was not pleasant to the Scots at the first, thinking it vnworthy to haue any society or marriage with an vnknowne and banished people: but by graue aduisement, and being profoundly resolued, and finding themselues as yet not able to resist the force of the Brittaines their olde enemies, they determined to giue their daughters to the Pickes in marriage, and to haue a band of peace with them, with conditions that euery one of them shall enioy the lands which pertheyned vnto them before the marriage, and to concurre together with their whole puissance, as oft as they were inuaded by enemies. Any that did offence to any of them should be reputed as enemy to them both. And as often as the Crowne of the Pictes should come in question for lacke of an heire, the King to be elected of the neereſt of the womans blood. These conditions accepted on all sides, the Scots gaue their daughters in marriage to the Pictes. The Brittaines suspecting this marriage, and dreading the encreasing of this confederate people vnder one blood in short time, that neyther might the Brittaines for the time present, nor their posterity resist the puissance of these two vnited people. Therefore being minded to destroy them both, and to inuade them with fraudulent sleights, rather then with any force of battell. And sending their Ambassadors to the Pictes, allured the Pictes to violate their band with the Scots. By great perswasion & crafty dealing of the Britains, the band was dissolved; & mouing occasion of battell against the Scots, commanded by general edict, no Scots to be found in their bounds at a prefixed day, vnder paine of death. The day being expired, all Scots within their bounds were killed without mercy,



mercy, as breakers of their lawes. The Scots impatient to sustaine such iniuries, killed as many of the Pictes; so there followed continuall killing and murder on all sides, not regarding affinity, bloud, time, nor place. In this manner the peace dissolued, the Pictes denounced battell to the Scots: then after followed continuall incursions and inuasions on eyther parties. The Scots assembling in *Ardgiel*, were sufficiently resolved, that the battell that they were to holde, was not onely against the Pictes, but also against the Brittaines. Therefore it was agreed, to send their Ambassadors to their ancient progenitors and friends in Ireland, to haue their support and counsaile in this most dangerous matter, and for that plurality of Captaines (as often occurreth) raiseth sedition: the best is to elect one to haue Empire aboue the rest, by whose manhood and counsaile, they might defend their liues and liberties, against a false and periured people, inuading them without any occasion. The Ambassadors being directed to Ireland, complained of the wicked offence done by the Pictes, and desired support.

FERQUHARDVS (then being King of the Scots in Ireland) greatly moued for the displeasure done to his friends in *Albion*, sent his sonne.

FERGVSIVS a wise and valiant Prince, with many valiant souldiers, and to giue them the more esperance, and assurance of permanent and good fortune, hee sent with them the fatall Marble chaire. *Fergusius* was the more pleasantly receiued by the Scots of *Albion*, because their Common-wealth approached to great danger, by a most perillous apparant battell. Then after a Councell was called in *Ardgiel*, where *Fergusius* made a large Oration, and acceptable Speech. Therefore by graue consultation, they condescended to be governed by Empire of one King, as well in peace as in any trouble appearing against their enemies. Furthermore to remoue all suspicion of hatred (because every Tribe desired, a King of their owne linage) they elected *Fergusius*, both for his noble bloud, and other

his excellent vertues, to be their King: moreover he was so approued in martiall deedes and iustice, that no Captaine of the Tribes might be any wayes compared vnto him.

FERGVSVS the first King of Scots (in *Albion*, now called Scotland) sonne to *Fergnhard* King of Ireland, was crowned in the fatall Marble Chaire, which hee brought with him (by respons of the Gods) to establish his reigne in Scotland. The year from the creation of the world 3641. Before the comming of Christ 330. In the first yeare of the 112. *Olimpiade*. In the 421. yeare after the building of Rome, about the beginning of the third Monarchy. When *Alexander* the great vanquished *Darius* the last Monarch of *Persia*, in the reigne of *Chimarus* King of Britaine, the King employed his whole minde to resist the iniury of this battell, moued by the Pictes; hee calling all the Captains, ordeyned them to be prepared with forty dayes provision. To passe with him, he made an agreement and concord amongst all his Nobles and Captaines, commanding his people to be obedient to their Captaines, hee making sacrifice to his Gods (as the custome was) praying the Gods to take vengeance of the partie that was the first occasion of battell against other, and to graunt him such felicity in his iust defence; that victory might succeed to him without any great damage of his people. The Pictes assembled an army, with many Britaines concurring to their support. appeared on cyther side a wicked & unnatural battell between two confederate people, friends, fathers and sonnes. The Pictes came first into the Scots lands; against whom with no lesse courage then manhood, the King with his valiant Scots, with auncient armes displayed in forme of a Banner, in which was a redde Lion Rampant in a fild of golde, whilst the Scots and Pictes were in array in each others fight: the armie of Britaines stood in array also, deuising what way they might destroy them both, with firme purpose when the Scots and Pictes were vanquished, the one by the other, that the party victorious should vterly bee destroyed.



destroyed by their fresh army: and when both these peoples were destroyed by this sleight, the Britaines might enjoy both their Realmes in *Albion*, without any impediment. This subtil sleight was discovered to King *Fergusus* by a banished Britaine, through which both the armies moved no lesse by feare of enemies, then by their own proper damage, prolonged the battell certaine dayes. King *Fergusus* desiring communication with the King of Pictes, who willingly with some of his Nobles, had communication a long time together, after long conference, and deliberate consultation with their Counsellors on both parties, and ruefull crying of the Pictes wiues, being the Scottes daughters, peace was finally concluded, betweene the two confederate people, vnder these conditions, redresse of all iniuries, being made on all parties. The Britaines (mouers of this battaile) shall be reputed enemies to them both; all other charges to be at the pleasure and will of the two Kings. And when any enemy occurred, that they and their people should conioine together, vnder one minde and ordinance. This peace being more strongly corroborate, the Kings returned home. King *Fergusus* in a most dangerous battell, assisted by the Pictes, vanquished the Britains, which time King *Coyl* or *Chimarus* (vnwarily kept by his Nobles) was killed in the land after his name then called *Coyll*, now *Kyle* in Scotland. After this victory the King called his whole Nobles and Subiects to a general conuention; and hee making a large and plausible Oration and speech, the Nobles and Subiects condescended and agreed, that King *Fergusus* and his posterity should possesse the Crowne of Scotland; whereupon Charters and Euidences were graunted to him and his successors for euer.

The Kingdome of Scotland being confirmed to King *Fergusus*, his heyres and successors, with deliberate counsell of his Nobles, he diuided the whole lands then inhabited by the Scots amongst his Nobles and Captaines of the Tribes by lots or caulls. The first lot chanced or fell vnto

*Cornath*, Captaine and his Tribe; the land of *Caithnes*, lying ouer against *Orkeney*, betweene *Dum misbye* and the riuer of *Thane*: Secondly to Captaine *Lutorke* the landes betweene the water of *Thane* & *Nesse*, now called *R o s*. This *Lutorke* came with a band of valiant men, out of Ireland with King *Fergusius* into *Albion*. This land of *Ros* lyeth in breadth from *Cromarte* to the water of *Lochtie*. In this countrey was the famous Castle of *Vrquhart*, of which the ruinous walles remaine in great admiration: Thirdly, to Captaine *Warroth*, the lands lying betweene *Spey* and *Nesse*, from the *Almaine* to the Irish Seas, the people inhabitants of this part (after their Captaine) were called *Wars*, being seditious, they were expelled, and the *Murrays* possessed that land, and called the same land *Murray* land: Fourthly, to Captaine *Thalis* the lands of *Boyne*, *Aynie*, *Bogewall*, *Gariot*, *Formartyn*, and *Bowquhan*. These landes were then called vnder one name, *Thalia* by the name of their Captaine: Fifthly, to Captaine *Martach*, all the lands of *Marre*, *Badzenoth* and *Loth Quhabar*. The sixth to Captaine *Nonance*, the landes of *Lorne* and *Kyntier*, with the high places and mountaines thereof, lying from *Marre* to the Irish Seas. The seauenth to *Atholus* the lands of *Athole*, for he was descended of the Scots of Spain, and came out of Spaine into Ireland, and with *Fergusius* he came into Scotland. The eight to *Creones* and *Epidithes*, two Captaines of the Tribes, the lands of *Strabramne* and *Braidawane*, lying West from *Dunkeld*. The ninth to Captaine *Argathelus*, the lands of *Ardgile*, his people were named *Argatbeles* from *Gathelus* their first progenitour; but now they are called men of *Ardgile*. The tenth to Captaine *Lolgonas*, the lands of *Leuenox* and *Cliddisdale*. The eleuenth to Captaine *Silarch*, the lands of *Siluria*, which Region is now diuided into *Kyle*, *Carrike*, and *Cunningham*; the inhabitants were right ingenuous and strong. The twelfth to the *Brigandes*, the lands of *Brigance*, now called *Galloway*.

King *Fergusius* after the diuiding of these lands, he instituted lawes to repressse vice; he builded the Castle of *Berrigone* in *Loughquhaber*. He past the remanent of his dayes in good peace with the Brittaines and Pictes. At the last he was elected as Iudge arbitrall to discerne vpon certaine high Controuerfies, chancing amongst his friends in Ireland. He accompanied with certaine of his Nobles, past into Ireland and pacified them of all matters, returning home, by a very dangerous tempest perished with all his Nobles that were in his company, vpon a rocke in the Sea, called after his name *Craigfergus*, the fīue and twentieth yeare of his raigue. In his raigue was *Morindus* King of Brittaines, and *Cruthneus Camelon* King of Pictes, who builded vpon the water of *Carron* the Citie of *Camelon*, the principall and strongest Citie of the Pictes, which resisted the Romanes and Brittaines, vntill that *Kenneth* King of Scotland (who exiled the Pictes out of *Albion*) brought it vnto vtter subuersion. This *Cruthneus Camelon* builded also the towne and Castle of *Edinburgh*, sometime called the mayden Castle; for all the noble young women of the Pictes were nourished, and learned in all skilfull labour of their hands, vntill they were ready to marry.

*Fergusius* departing this present life, as aforesaid a conuention was holden by the Nobles, for election of a King. After a long disputation and reasoning, it was concluded by plaine consent of Parliament, and enacted when it hapned their King to decease, and hauing heyres gotten of his body, being children; the neereft of the Kings bloud, and fitteft to doe iustice, shall possesse the Crowne for his time; after his death, the Kings sonne shall succeed to the crown without impediment, if he were able thereto: by the same acte it was prohibited children to be Kings. This custome endured long time, which raised much discord in this Realme of Scotland; for the fathers brother raigning in the minority of his Nephew, cast his chiefeft busines to destroy him, and likewise the Nephew to the fathers brother for

ambition of the Crowne, through which occurreth continuall killing of Kings and Nobles, to the great damage of the Realme and Common wealth.

2 **FEZITHARIS** brother to *Fergusius*, by the aforesaid act, began his raigne the year of the world 3666. before the coming of Christ 305. yeares, from the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 26. yeares: he was a good King and seuerer Iusticer, and was willing to haue discharged himselfe of the Kingdome, in fauour of *Ferlegus*, eldest sonne to his brother *Fergusius*; which his Nobles would not condiscend vnto, because of the Statute and acte of Parliament lately made, which continued vntill the time of the raigne of King **KENETVS** the third almost 1205. years: he was killed by the aforesaid *Ferlegus* the fifteenth yeare of his raigne. *Ferlegus* the murtherer, and all other participant with him being banished, were fugitiues among the Pictes, and finding no security of his life, he past into Britaine, where he spent the rest of his dayes in great miserie.

3 **MAINVS** King *Fergusius* second sonne, succeeded in the year of the world 3680. before Christ 291. after the beginning of the raigne 41. He was a noble King, a good Iusticiar; for he exercised Iustice aires, for repressing of trespassors, and ratified the old league with *Crinnus* King of Pictes, holding good peace with his confederates and Britaines. He died peaceably the nine and twentieth yeare of his raigne.

4 **DORNADILLA** succeeded his father *Mainus* in the year of the world 3709. before Christ 262. after the beginning of the raigne 70. Hee was a good King, and confirmed peace with the Pictes and Britaines, he delighting greatly in hunting, races and hounds, made certaine lawes profitable for hunting, which were obserued many yeares after: he died peaceably the eight and twentieth yeare of his raigne.

5 **NOTHATVS** succeeded his brother *Dornadilla*,  
whose



(whose sonne *REVV THER* was a childe not able to gouerne by vertue of the aforesaid Statute ) the yeare of the world 3738. before Christ 233. after the beginning of the raigne 98. He was an auaritious cruell Tyrant: hee was killed by *Dowall* one of his Nobles, Captaine of the Brigandes, the twentieth yeare of his raigne.

6 *REVV THERVS Dornadella* his sonne succeeded the yeare of the world 3758. before Christ 213. after the raigne 118. He being young, (assisted by *Dowall*) rayfed great contention by the perswasion of *Ferquhart*, Captaine of *Kentire* and *Lorne* (cousen to *Nothatus* the tyrant late killed) a man of substill wit, and hauing great ambition to the Crowne. Betweene the aforesaid parties there was cruell warres: *Ferquhart* being fugitiue in Ireland returned being assisted with many Irish men, with the inhabitants of *Kyntire*, *Lorne*, *Ardgale*, *Caitbnes*, *Murray*, and with a great armie. *Dowall* resisting, came with a great power (accompanied with the young King and the King of *Pictes*) and many other his friends; there was a cruell battell and killing of Chieftaines and Nobles on both parties. The King of *Pictes* with many of his Nobles pittifully killed *Reuthernus*, the young King pursued and taken at the Castle of *Calender*. By this vnhappy battell was such terrible slaughter, that neither Scots nor *Pictes* were left liuing sufficient to inhabite their Realmes, nor to withstand their enemies. Afterwards the Scots and *Pictes* were most cruelly inuaded by the Britaines, and a great multitude killed, the rest exiled. King *Reuthernus* and his people past into Ireland, and the *Pictes* past into *Orkney*. King *Reuthernus* returning from Ireland, and the *Pictes* with their King *Gethus* returning from *Orkney*, they gaue battell to the King of Britaines, and obrayning victory by the high and soueraigne manhood, and valiantnesse of the foresaid King *Reuthernus*, the Britaines rendred all the forts, landes, and townes pertayning to the Scots and *Pictes*, with faithfull promise neuer to inuade them in time comming. This peace

peace being concluded, the Scots, Pictes and Britaines continued in great tranquility many yeares after: the King enduring the rest of his dayes, had good peace, and died the sixe and twentieth yeare of his raigne.

7 RHEVDA succeeded his brother *Rentherus* in the yeare of the world 3784. before Christ 187. after the beginning of the raigne 144. He was a good King, he caused sepultures to be made for noble & valiant men: he brought artificers into his Realme, and instituted sundry good lawes. In his time came certaine Orators, Philosophers from King *Ptolomeus* of Egypt, who were pleasantly received and well entertained, because they were descended of the Egyptians his auncient forefathers. These Orators did write and consider the situation of the hilles, mountaines, vallies, riuers, lockes, frithes, Isles, townes, and forts within the Realme of Scotland, and the lands thereto pertayning, as also to the Pictes. He raigned peaceably sixteene yeares, and resigned the crowne to THEREVS, sonne to King *Rentherus*.

8 THEREVS *Rentherus* sonne succeeded in the yeare of the world 3799. before Christ 171. after the raign 158. He appeared in the first sixe monethes to be a vertuous Prince; but after he became an vnwise cruell tyrant. Therefore being degraded of all honor, he was exiled. And *Cowan* Captaine of the *Brigandes* elected to be gouernor, who gouerned the Realme peaceably during the exile of *Thereus*, who died in the Citie of Yorke in misery the twelfth yeare of his raigne.

9 IOSINA succeeded his brother *Thereus* the yeare of the world 3810. before Christ 161. after the raigne 170. He was a peaceable and good King, ratifying peace with his confederates the Pictes, and also with the Britaines: he was a good Medecinar and Herbestar. In his time were brought to his presence in *Berigone*. Two venerable Philosophers, pleasant of visage almost naked, being Priests of Spaine, passing from Portingall to *Athens*, and by vnmercifull



cifull tempest, were Ship-broken at *Ros*, their shippe and company with Marriners all perished, they onely saued. After refreshing and good entertainment, the King desired and demaunded of them, what they vnderstood by their science of the nature of the ground of Scotland, after good and deliberate aduiseirent (so farre as they might coniecture) there was more riches and profite to be gotten within the veynes of the earth of Scotland then aboue; for it was giuen more to the winning of Mines and mettals then any production of corne. They knew this by the influence of the heauens. Also they learned the people to worship onely God the Creator, prohibiting them to make sacrifice (as their custome then was) to *Isis* and *Apis*, the Gods of the Egyptians, but only to make their sacrifice, prayers, and adoration in their Temples (without any imagery) to the eternall God, creator of heauen and earth, which the people for the most part obserued long time. King *Iosina* being a vertuous Prince died in peace the foure and twentieth yeare of his raigne, and buried at *Berigone*.

IO FINNANVS succeeded his father *Iosina* the yeare of the world 3834. before Christ 137. after the raigne 194. a wise and vertuous King, a good Iusticiar, with aduice of his Nobles, rewarding them honourably after their deservings, winning the hearts of his people, ruled with great felicity, encreasing in riches: hee did institute Prelates and Clerkes to be in the Isle of man, instructing Noble mens children in their youth. This vertuous King married his sonne *Durstinus* with *Agasia*, daughter to the King of Brittaines: he wan great fauour among them; he visited the King of Pictes, who was vexed with a vehement feuer in *Camelon*: he died there the thirtieth yeare of his raigne, and was brought to *Berigone*, and there buried among the Sepulchres of his progenitors.

12 DVRS TIVS succeeded his father *Finnanus* the yeare of the world 3864. before Christ 107. from the beginning of the raigne 224. a ctuell and trayterous tyrant,

D

killed

killed in battell by his Nobles the ninth yeare of his raigne.

12 *EVENVS primus* succeeded his brother *Durstin* the yeare of the world 3873. before Christ 98. after the raigne 133. a wise, iust, and vertuous King. He was the first that caused his Nobles and subiects to giue their oath of fidelity; he executed iustice seuerely in all the partes of his Realme. At length there came Ambassadors from the Pictes, shewing that the Britaines were in armour, purposing to besiege their Citie *Camelon*: the King to assist his confederate friends, came with expedition against the Britains, Scots and Pictes, went for ward with great courage: the Britaines with no lesse audacity on the other part, followeth a very dangerous battell, with vncertaine victory, vntill the night seuered them. The confederate Kings seeing their armie broken, retired in the night. The Britaines so broken, and dispayring of new support retired in the same manner as discomfited people; their Campe standing with their carriage. The confederate people aduertised hereof, returned and parted the spoyle by custom of armes. The King returned to Berigone, rewarded their friends that were slaine in the said battel, and others promoted to public offices, some with riches and goods: and the rest of his dayes he was a seuerer Iusticiar, and died in peace the nineteenth yeare of his raigne; buried in Dunstaffage.

13 *GILLVS* bastard, sonne to *Euenns*, vsurped the crown, and trayterously killed two sonns of *Durstin*, contending for the crowne in the yeare of the world 3892. before Christ 79. after the raigne 252. A crafty tyrant, killed in battell by *Cadellus* Captaine of the *Brigandes*; the second yeare of his raigne his head cut off, his body buried in Dunstaffage.

14 *EVENVS secundus*, *Donallus* sonne, King *Finnanus* brother, succeeded in the yeare of the world 3894. before Christ 77. after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 254. A good Iusticiar, ciuill, vertuous and peaceable King.

*Cadat*

*Cadallus* after the killing of *Gillus*, returning out of Ireland with his victorious army, by rage of Tempest were almost all perished; *Cadallus* was truly rewarded with many landes by the King, and comforted by him concerning his great losse of Nobles and friends. King *Enenius* marrying *Siora* daughter of *Gethus*, King of *Pictes*, confirmed the olde band. After that hee vanquished *Balus* King of *Orkney*, who finding no way to escape, killed himselfe: hee builded *Innerlothy* and *Innernes*: hee resigned the crowne to *Ederus*, giuing him wise and good counsaile: he died in peace the seuenteenth yeare of his raign, buried in *Dunstaffage*.

15 *EDERVS Dursinus* sonne], succeeded in the yeare of the world 3911. before Christ 60. after the raigne 271. a wise, valiant, and good King. *Bredus* of the Isles (cousen to *Gillus*, killed as is before mentioned) made insurrection. Shortly after the King pursuing him and his associates, they were all taken captiues, and many with the said *Bredus* killed. *Cassibilian* King of Britaines, sent his Ambassadors to the King of Scots, desiring support against *Inlins Caesar* the Romane Emperour, who was ready with most dreadful Ordinance to come into *Albion*. The King and Nobles receiuing the Ambassadors courteously, *Androgens* speciall Ambassadour, after a large and serious Oration, the King and Nobles being aduised, sent vnto London tenne thousand chosen men, vnder the conduct and gouernment of *Cadallan* and *Dowall*, Captaines of the *Brigandes* and *Lorne*. Also an army of *Pictes* came at the request of King *Ederus*. The Britaines were raised in great esperance of victory by the aide of Scots and *Pictes*; for they had no little confidence in their manhood and chualry: King *Cassibilian* went forward with his whole power, against the Romanes there ensued a dangerous and doubtfull battell; at the last the Romanes were fugitiue, and being minded to renew the battell, *Inlins* (hearing of the great destruction of his Ships) changed his minde, hoisted sayles in

the night, and returned into Fraunce, leauing behinde them a great prey of goods, when *Iulius Caesar* was forced to a-uoide *Albion*. The Britaines, Scots and Pictes parted the spoyle gotten in his Campe by custome of armes, reioycing of this glorious victory. *Cadallane* and *Dowall*, richly rewarded by *Cassibilian*, returned with the Scots army; at whose comming the King was greatly reioyced; then followed such loue and kindenesse betweene the Britaines, Scots and Pictes, that it appeared them to liue in perpetuall peace. The King passing to *Innernes*, was certainly enformed by sundry Merchants strangers, that *Iulius* had pacified Fraunce to his Empire, and making prouision for a new armie, to returne into Britaine, to reuenge the iniuries done vnto him the last yeare, he sends his Ambassadors to *Cassibilian*, promising (if he pleased) to send ten thousand chosen men vnto his aide and support. The Britaines (moued with vaine arrogancy) refused to haue any supply of Scots or Pictes: *Iulius* returning into Britaine, was three sundry times put backe, but at the last *Cassibilian* was vanquished, and his whole valiant Captaines taken or killed, and his lands made to pay three thousand pound of siluer to the Romanes for tribute. *Iulius* sendeth his Ambassadors to the Scots and Pictes, offering them conditions of peace two seuerall times. They were resolute to remaine free, not to be subiect, and refusing all conditions of peace, were willing to defend their liues and liberties. *Iulius* being minded to inuade the Scots and Pictes, was aduertised of a suddaine vpror in Fraunce; for which cause he passed into Fraunce: *Murket Gildus* nephew made insurrection against the King. Therefore he sent *Cadallane* with armed men, who hanged *Murket* with his complices. The King continued in good peace the rest of his dayes; hee died peaceably the forty eight yeare of his raigne: buried in *Dunstaffage*.

16 *EVENVS tertius* succeeded his father *Ederus*, the yeare of the world 3959. before Christ 12. after the raigne



319. He was a luxurious, avaritious tyrant, retayning a hundred Concubines, and not being faciate with them, he was taken in a battell captiue, and imprisoned, and was killed by a yong childe the first night, the childe was executed on the morrow, the seventh yeare of his raigne, buried at Dunstaffage.

17 METELIANVS *Ederus* brothers son, succeeded the yeare of the world 3966, before the comming of Christ 4. years; after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 326: A very modest, ciuill and good King, peace being vniuersally at the birth of our Satiour Christ. The Romane Emperour *Augustus* sent his Ambassadours into Britaine, requesting the Britains to continue peace, with whom the King sent many rich jewels to *Augustus* to be offered in their Capitoll: he wan sure amity of them, which endured long. In this time were in Rome *Virgil*, *Horace*, *Ouid*, *Tullius*, *Marcus Varro*, *Siraba*, *Tuus*, *Linus Salustius*, with many other learned men: he died peaceably the nine and thirtieth yeare, of his raigne; buried in Dunstaffage.

18. CARATACVS *Metellanus* Sisters sonne succeeded in the yeare of the world 4005. in the yeare of Christ 35. after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 365. He enioying the great treasure and riches, left by King *Metellanus*, exceeded all the Kings in Albion in riches, being wise and valiant, pacifying his Realme from all vppore and rebellion, specially in the Isles, and executing seuerie iustice. The Britaines at this time rebelling against the Romanes, sent their Ambassadors to *Caratacus*, desiring support against the Romanes, he first reproching them for their wilfull refusall. The Scots offering them support, wisely counselling them to sollicite the Normanes, Picards, Barteners and all shem on the Sea coast, to rebell against them, and to kill the Souldiers, promising assistance of the Kings of Albion, with money and valiant warriours, both by Sea and land. The Romanes shortly inuading the Britaines in a dangerous battell vanquished them, and killed

their King *Claudius* Emperour: and *Vespasian* comming into Britaine subdued them againe, and passing into *Orkney* subdued the same, and brought *Gannus* King of *Orkney* his wife and children in his triumph to Rome. The Brittaines comming to Yorke, made new insurrection, assisted by *Caratacus* King of Scots, and *Congestus* King of Pictes, against whom *Plancius* Romane Gouvernour, and *Arminagus* then King of Brittaines came with a great Armie. *Caratacus* being elected Generall, there followed a cruell and dangerous battell, with vncertaine victory vntill the night separated them on either parties: *Plancius* on the morrow seeing his great losse, specially of his horsemen, returned to London, and *Caratacus* returned to Yorke: the next yeare *Vespasian* with many legions of Romanes were sent into Britaine. *Arminagus* assisting with the rest of the Britains, conuened at Yorke threescore and flue thousand chosen men. The confederate Kings came with threescore thousand valiant warriours: there was a terrible and cruell battell. The Albions ( notwithstanding their great valiantnesse, were discomfited by the prudent gouernement of *Vespasian*, the King of Pictes killed, the whole Brittaines being killed except sixe hundred with their King. *Caratacus* returned with a few number to *Brigance*. *Vespasian* wintered in Yorke, and in the Spring belieged and wanne *Camelon*, wherein was found many rich monuments and jewels, with a precious crowne of gold, set about with many precious stones of diuers colours, with a sword with hilts of golde, which *Vespasian* vsed in all his warres, hee remayning in *Camelon*. *Caratacus* assembled a new armie, against whom *Plancius* was sent with a great armie; a cruell battell ensued. The victory at last succeeded to the Romanes. The rest of the Scots ( that escaped this sorrowfull battell ) were fugitiue to the mountaines. King *Caratacus* sore wounded, was brought with great difficulty to Dunstaffage. *Vespasian* sending his messengers to *Caratacus*, promising ( if he would be obedient to the Romane Empire )



pire) that he should remaine in honours, and be reputed and holden as a friend to the Senate, and people of Rome; who answered that the Kingdome of Scotland was as free to him as the Kingdome of Romanes was to *Casar*. *Vespasian* returning to Rome *Caratacus* assembling a new army; the Romanes encountering him with a great multitude, there followed a cruel and terrible battel, long with vncertaine victory; at the last the Romanes obteyned victory. *Caratacus* returned to Dunstaffage. *Plautius* dying at *Camelon*, *Ostorius Scapula* was sent by the Emperour in his place, who after sundry rebellions of the Brittaines conquered them, he came within the bounds of Scotland. *Caratacus* gathered a new armie of forty thousand valiant men; there ensued a dangerous and terrible battell, the victory succeeding at last to the Romans. *Caratacus* wife, his daughter and brother were taken, himselfe returning to *Cartamunda* his step-mother, Queene of Scots (in whom he trusted) but vnworthily he was by her betrayed, and rendered to the Romanes. King *Caratacus* was sent with his wife, daughter and brother to Rome, where he was greatly admired, and honourably of the Emperour enterrayned, and remitted freely with his Queene, daughter, and brother to returne home, restoring all his lands againe, he remayning the rest of his daies in good peace, died the twentieth yeare of his raigne, and buried in Dunstaffage.

19 *CORREDOVS PRIMVS*, succeeded his brother *Caratacus* in the yeare of the world 4025. in the yeare of Christ 55 after the raigne 385. a wise King and good Iusticiar. He conuented his Nobles, and tooke counsaile of *Venisius*, the husband of *Cartamunda* his step-mother, Queene of Scots, who by crafty sleights had taken the aforesaid *Venisius* her husband, and sundry of his friends, and deteyned them prisoners, purposing to render them into the Romanes hands. The King impatient thereof, came and relieued them, commanding her to be buried quicke: after a cruell battell betweene the Romanes and the Scots  
and

Originall of the  
most ancient sur-  
name of Mur-  
raves.

and Pictes, peace was concluded. The Romanes shall possesse the lands of Britaine by them conquered, without invading of Scots or Pictes, then after by commaund of *Nero. Veraneus* was sent into Britaine, who shortly died, *Woada*, sister to *Corbredus* Queene of Britaine, sent to her brother, complayning of her miserie & trouble, her daughters deflowred, her selfe shamefully beaten by vnmmercifull Romanes. *Corbredus* moued herewith, renewed the band with the Pictes, and they raising a great armie, killed all the Romanes they might apprehend, and wanne in their iourney *Barmicke*, being then the most populous towne of that Region. In this time there came a people called *Murraves* out of Almaine, with their Captain *Rodrik*, put forth and expelled out of their native land, being inhibited to land in France and Britain, arrived in Forth between *Louihiane* and *Fiffe*. They were sworne enemies to the Romanes, reioycing greatly that they might haue occasion to be reuenged vpon their enemies; requesting the confederate Kings to suffer them to passe formost, in support of their people; and (if it chanced the Romanes to be vanquished) to graunt them wiues that they might encrease vnder one blood with the Scots. Their conditions were graunted to the *Murraves*. The confederate King with the *Murraves* went forwards, and ioyning with the valiant Queene of Britaines *Woada*, who reioycing of her brother King *Corbredus* and the King of Picts coming, after an Oration and comfortable Speech made by her: proffering her with five thousand Ladies, armed to passe in the front of the battell, against the vnmmercifull and shamefull deflowrers of Virgins and Matrons, the cruell Romanes. The confederate Kings allowing her courage, past forwards, *Cattus* the Romane Gouvernor with arrayed armes came to resist them: there followed a sharpe battell: the horsemen of the Romanes being vanquishd, the rest were fugitiue with *Cattus*, sore wounded escaped and returned into Fraunce. The Albions departed the spoyle and riches  
of

of this field amongst them, and killed the Romanes in all parts where they might apprehend them : in this battell were killed threescore and ten thousand Romanes, and thirty thousand Albions, had not *Swetonius* Romane Legate come hastily into Britaine, with two legions and ten thousand warriours of sundry Nations, the Albions had bene perpetually deliuered of the Romanes: *Woada* the Queene hearing of the new armie of Romanes, assembled a new and great armie of Britaines, Scots and Pictes, and *Murrayes*; there followed a bloudy and terrible battell. At last the Albions being vanquished, fourescore thousand killed: the *Murrayes* almost killed with their Captaine *Roderik*, *Woada* killed her selfe, to escape the iniury of the Romanes; her two daughters were taken and brought armed to *Swetonius*. The eldest daughter was married vnto a noble Romane named *Marius*, who after was by command of *Cesar* made King of Britaines. *Corbredus* broken with this sorrowfull battell, returned with the rest of his armie into Scotland, and gaue to the rest of the *Murrayes* (that escaped out of the field) all the lands betweene *Spey* and *Inverness*, which lands were called after them *Murray land*: for the olde inhabitants being seditious and troublesome were partly expelled. The *Murrayes* were then marryed vnto Scottish Virgins, and remained vnder one bloud & friendship. *Corbredus* the King continued the rest of his daies in peace, and died the eighteenth yeare of his raigne: buried in Dunstaffage.

20 *DARDANVS* nephew to *Metellanus* succeeded, being a lusty person, faire of visage and body: hee was welbeloued of the people, in the yeare of the world 4042. the yeare of Christ 72. after the raigne 402. He appeared in the beginning to be a good King; but being within three yeares degenerate, became an odious tyrant, and would haue trayterously caused to be flaine, the two sonnes of *Corbredus* remayning in the Isle of Man vnder discipline. This Tyrant at last was killed in battell, and beheaded by

his Nobles the fourth yeare of his raigne, without buriall.

21 CORBREDVS *secundus*, surnamed *Galdus*, *Corbredus primus* son succeeded, an excellent person, endowed with sundry vertues and high prerogatiues, in the yeare of the world 4046. the yeare of Christ 76. after the beginning of the raigne 406. a valiant and couragious King. He renewed many battels against the Romanes, and was often victorious: at this time arrived in Forth a company of Almaines, named *Vspians*, banished out of their native land; for killing of a Romane Captaine and his band, they were pleasantly received, and ordayned certain lands to be inhabited by them, beside the *Murrays*, for they were of one blood. *Agricola* remayning in Britaine eight yeares with his Romanes, had sundry victories against the Scots and Picts. *Domitian* the Emperour, enuying *Agricolaes* prosperous estate in Britaine, sent hastily letters for him; at whose coming to Rome he was poysoned by command of the said *Domitian*. GVENVS TABELLIVS was made Gouvernor of Britaine, dissention engendred among the Romanes for the gouvernement. King *Corbredus* surnamed *Galdus* (being by his explorators) advertised hereof, came with a new armie of Scots and Pictes against the Romanes: and finally their Captain with many Romans were killed. The Scots with the Picts following the whole day; and killing them where they might apprehend them. The King assembling the Scottes and Pictes, parted the rich spoyle of their enemies amongst them as they had deserved. Afterward the Scots and Pictes pursued cruelly in all parts the Romanes. The Romanes conuening them, elected *Chelius* to be their Gouvernour, there followed a most dangerous battell, at last the Romanes were vanquished and pursued with continuall killing vnto *Calidon wood*. The confederate Kings came with their armies into *Brigance*: the Romanes assembled themselves in most fearefull ordinance, a company of Britaines (sent by *Marinus* their King, in support of the Romanes) came to the confederate



derate Kings. There followed a terrible and bloody battell, the Romanes being vanquished and compelled to retire to their Tents with great killing of them, defended their Tents with great manhood, vntill the night approached. The Scots were vigilant all night, and attending that their enemies should not escape; others were making Engines to breake downe their Tents, and Trenches. The Romanes seeing so great preparation against them, and no way to escape the danger, sent their Orators to the confederate Kings, most humbly entreating peace, on what conditions pleased them. After long consultation, peace was graunted. The Romanes to passe and render all lands, forts and munitions pertayning to Scots and Pictes, with all the goods taken violently from them during the warres, and to remaine their friends at all times after. After this most valiant King *Corbredus Galdus*, came to *Epiake* the principall Citie then of Scotland. The rest of his dayes he continued in peace, exercising seuerer Iustice: he died peaceably the fife and thirtieth year of his raigne: buried in Dunstaffage.

22 *LUCTACVS* succeeded his father *Corbredus Galdus* in the year of the world 4080. in the year of Christ 110. after the raigne 440. an odious and cruel tyrant, killed by his Nobles the third year of his raigne: buried in Dunstaffage.

23 *MOGALDVS* *Corbredus secundus* sisters sonne, succeeded the year of the world 4083. the year of Christ 113. after the raigne 443. a good King and victorious in the beginning of his raigne, gouerning his people with great iustice, and obtayned a great victory against *Lucius* and his Romanes, by the assistance of the Pictes in Westmerland and Camber; obteyning a rich spoyle of the Romanes, which they parted by law of armes. Afterwards the King did degenerate into a cruell tyrant. In his time *Adrian* the Emperour came into Britaine, and builded the wall of *Adrian*, deuiding the Britaines from the Scottes

and Pictes a great wall made of fewell, and earth, and turues, from the mouth of Tyne, ouer against the Almaine Seas, to the flood of Eske, at the Irish Seas fourescore miles in length: he was killed by his Nobles for his tyrannie and odious life the thirty sixt yeare of his raigne: buried at Dunstaffage.

24 CONARVS succeeded his father *Mogaldus* the yeare of the world 4119. the yeare of Christ 149. after the raigne 479. a cruell tyrant, degraded and imprisoned by his Nobles (and *Ardgatus* Captaine of Ardgile, made Gouvernour, a good and seuerer Iusticiar) he died in prison the foureteenth yeare of his raigne: buried in Dunstaffage.

25 ETHODIVS *primus Mogaldus* sisters sonne, succeeded the yeare of the world 4133. the yeare of Christ 163. after the raigne 493. a good Iusticiar, who holding sundry battels against the Romane Captaines *Victorine Trebellius* and *Pertinax*, neere the wall of *Adrian*, & ministering good iustice, oppressing rebels, was trayterously killed by an Harper (whom he trusted) the three and thirtieth yeare of his raigne; buried in Dunstaffage. This Harper was most cruelly executed.

26 SATRAEL *Ethodius primus* succeeded the yeare of the world 4165. the yeare of Christ 195. after the raigne 525. a cruell tyrant: he was slaine by one of his Courtiers the fourth yeare of his raigne: buried in Dunstaffage.

27 DONALDVVS *primus*, first Christian King of Scotland, succeeded his brother *Satrael*, in the yeare of the world 4169. in the yeare of Christ 199. from the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 529. a good and religious King (in his time *Seuerus* the Emperour came into Britaine) after many incursions made by the Scots and Pictes, in abolishing the wall of *Adrian*. *Anthonius Seuerus* sonne governed Britaine, and builded and repaired the wall of *Adrian* strongly with Towers *Seuerus* dying. *Anthonius* killing his brother *Getus*, was Emperour. He was the first that coined money of golde and siluer, and imbraced the Chri-

Christian faith: he died in peace the eighteenth year of his raigne; buried in Dunstaffage.

28 *ETHODIVS secundus Ethodius* 1. sonne, succeeded in the year of the world 4186. the year of Christ 216. after the raigne 546. an vnwise and base minded King: the Realme prudently gouerned by his Nobles, he was killed by his guard the sixteenth year of his raigne; buried in Dunstaffage.

29 *ATHIRC O* succeeded his father *Ethodius*, the year of the world 4201. the year of Christ 231. after the raigne 561. a good Prince: in his beginning; afterwards being degenerate, and pursued by his Nobles, for his vitious life (killed himselfe) the twelfth year of his raigne.

30 *NATHALOCVS* succeeded in the year of the world 4212. the year of Christ 242. after the raigne 572. a cruell tyrant, killed by his Nobles (vsurped the crowne) the eleuenth year of his raigne.

31 *FINDOCVS Athicroes* sonne, succeeded the year of the world 4223. the year of Christ 253. after the raigne 583. a good and valiant King: hee was killed at a hunting, by instigation of his brother *Carance*, and *Donald* Lord of the Isles. The Traytors killers of him being tormented to death, and *Carance* exiled the eleuenth year of his raigne, buried in Dunstaffage.

32 *DONALDVS secundus*, succeeded his brother *Findocus* the year of the world 4234. the year of Christ 264. after the raigne 594. a good King: he was wounded in battell; and being vanquished by the insurrection of *Donald* of the Isles, three thousand of his armie killed, and two thousand with their King taken, the third day with melancholy died, the first year of his raigne, buried in Dunstaffage.

33 *DONALDVS tertius* Lord of the Isles (vsurped the Crowne) the year of the world 4235. the year of Christ 265. after the raigne 595. a cruell tyrant, killed by *Crathalinthus* his successor (at which time there was vni-

uersall persecution of the Christians vnder the Empire of *Decius*) the twelfth yeare of his raigne.

34 *CRATHILINTHVS* *Findocus* son, succeeded the year of the world 4247. the year of Christ 277. after the raigne 607. a valiant good Iusticiar, and godly King. Hee purged the land of superstition, planting the true Christian Religion. In this time chaunced in the hunting betweene Scots and Pictes discord, so hastily that there were many killed on both parties. *Carance* brother to *Findocus* or *Carafus* 77. Britaine King, exiled for suspicion of his slaughter, was long in the Romanes warres, with *Dioclesian* Emperour, and vsing himselfe valiantly, returned into *Albion* with many valiant warriours and great riches, placed his people in Westmerland, being reconciled with the King, he at length agreed the two long confederate kings & people. *Carance* assisted by the two confederate Kings with a great army in three battels, comming to Yorke, was resisted by *Quint<sup>o</sup> Bassianus*, Captain of Britains, whom he killed, with many valiant Romans. After this battell victoriously won, against the Romans, & the rich spoyle, parted according to the law of arms, *Carance* with his victorious armie, past to London, where he was receiued with great reuerence, and possessed the crowne of Britaine, contrary to the Empire of the Romans; reteyning in his company two thousand Scots & Picts continually for a guard, he being assaulted in battel by the Romanes and Britaines, was alway victorious. The seuenth yeare of his raigne in Britaine hee was killed by *Alectus* Romane Captaine. King *Crathalintus* ended the rest of his dayes in good peace, and died the foure and twentieth yeare of his raigne, buried at Dunstaffage.

35 *FINCORMACVS* Father, brother sonne to *Crathilintus*, succeeded the year of the world 4271. the year of Christ 301. after the raigne 631. a godly valiant King: he was a worthy promoter of Christian Religion in Scotland; at which time *Traberus* Romane Captaine with many legions sent by *Constantinus* Emperour into Britaine



raine, to repress *Oetanus* then King of Britaines, being expelled, was fugitiue in Scotland. *Trabernus* assembling a great Armie against the King of Scots, and *Oetanus* King of Britaines (whom the foresaid King of Scots refused to render) being solicited friendly, and therefore sharply and proudly manaced by the said *Trabernus*, followed a cruell and dangerous battell; the Romanes finally vanquished, and sixtene thousand of the Romanes killed, and fiteene thousand Albions. *Fincormacus* and *Oetanus* pursued vntill they came to Yorke, where the two Kings were pleasantly receiued by the Nobles of Britaine. *Oetanus* restored to the Crowne *Fincormacus* for his assistance was perpetually confirmed with an oath to him and his successors, the lands of Westmerland and *Cumber* (which *Carance* had graunted in his time to the Scots and Pictes for the assistance of him by King *Crathilmthus* against the Romanes) King *Fincormacus* continued the rest of his dayes in peace with the Britaines and Pictes, and died the seuen and fortieth yeare of his raigne, buried in Dunstaffage.

36 ROMACHVS brother, sonne to *Crathilmthus*, succeeded in the yeare of the world 4318. in the yeare of Christ 348. after the raigne 678. a cruell tyrant, killed and beheaded by his Nobles: the third yeare of his raigne; in whose time *Arrius* beganne, and Ireland became Christians.

37 ANGVSIANVS *Crathilmthus* brother sonne, succeeded in the yeare of the world 4321. in the yeare of Christ 351. after the raigne 681. a good and valiant King; *Nectanus* King of Picts, to reuenge the killing of Romanes, gathered an armie against the Scots, there followed a sharp battell. The Scots being victorious, and many of the Nobles of the Pictes killed, and their King fugitiue vnto *Camelon* their principall Citie. After that the Pictes renued battell, and came to the wood of *Calidone*, where the King of Scots with a great armie ioyned battell, with great cruelty, both the Kings were killed, and many of their Nobles.

bles, the third yeare of his raigne, buried in Dunstaffage without succession.

38 FETHEIMACHVS another brother, sonne to *Crathulimhus* succeeded in the yeare of the world 4324. in the yeare of Christ 354. after the raigne 684. Hee was a good and valiant King, and victorious against the Pictes, and killed their King in battell: he was trayterously murdered in his owne chamber by two dissembling Pictes and an Harper. The third yeare of his raigne, buried in Dunstaffage. The murderers were apprehended and most cruelly tormented. At this time *S. Andrewes* Church was builded by the King of Pictes, at the request of Saint *Regwell*.

39 EVGENIVS *primus Fincormacus* sonne, succeeded in the yeare of the world 4327. in the yeare of Christ 357. after the raigne 687. a valiant, iust, and good King: he was killed in battell, his brother taken, and all his Nobles killed with fifty thousand of his armie by the cruelty of the Romanes, Britains, and deceitfull Pictes, and the whole nation of Scottes, exiled a long time, the third yeare of his raigne.

40 FERGVSVS *secundus, Erthus* sonne to *Erbodius Eugenius*, the first brother, returning into Scotland by support of *Danes, Gothes*, and his owne countrey men gathered vnto him out of all partes (where they were dispersed) conquered his Realme of Scotland, out of the Romanes and Pictes hands, beginning his raigne in the yeare of the world 4374. in the year of Christ 404. from the beginning of the Realm of Scotland 734. He was a wise, valiant, good and godly King, being confederate with the Pictes: he was sundry times victorious against the Romanes: at the last he was killed in a battell by the Romanes the sixteenth yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolukill.

41 EVGENIVS *secundus, Fergusus* second sonne, succeeded his father in the yeare of the world 4390. in the yeare of Christ 420. from the beginning of the raigne of Scotland

Scotland 750. He was a valiant and good King; in sundry battels victorious against the Romanes and Britaines: at which time *Maximian* the Romane Gouvernour of Britaine made insurrection against the Romanes, and cruelly inuaded the land then called *Armorica*, and killed the most part of all the people there, that it should not be a prey to Frenchmen their neighbours; he brought out of Britaine a great multitude of people to inhabite the same, some authours write there came a hundred thousand men out of Britaine with *Conanus*, who was made King of that land, and called the same land *Bartany*, or litle Britaine, after the Britaines that came to inhabite there. Then after they sent into Britaine for women to bee their wiues: at whose request *Vrsula* (called *S. Vrsula*) with eleuen thousand Virgins were imbarcked to passe *Bartany*. They all by contrary and tempestuous windes were compelled to arriue in the low Countreyes, iourneying by land to *Bartany*, were all lamentably murthered and killed, because they would not suffer deflowring of their bodies, but rather offered themselues to be cruelly and vnmercifully murthered and killed, after this vnhappy and cruel murther, other women and Virgins were sent in great number into *Bartany*, who inhabite that land continually to this day. Britaine being desolate of Romane support, was occasion that the confederate Kings inuaded them after so hardly: for the valiant *Graham*, who was descended of an ancient house of Denmarke, and borne of a noble Lady of the same countrey, married with a Scots noble man, that was exiled out of Scotland with *Eibodius* (brother to King *Eugenius* afore rehearsed, killed in battell by Romanes and Pictes. This *Graham* married a Virgin of the blood royall of Denmark, to whom she bare a daughter of excellent beauty, who was married to *Fergusius* the second King of Scots: of him descended the auncient surname of *Grahams*: hee was a great enemy to the Romanes; for hee destroyed to the ground the wall of *Abircorne*, called then after *Grahams*

The originall of  
the noble sur-  
name of the  
*Grahams*.

Dykes, and past and all vterly abolished the wall of *Adrian* ouer against the Irish Seas. The confederate Kings accompanied with valiant *Graham*, past with fire and sword through al the bounds betweene *Tyne* and *Humber*: there followed a most dangerous battell, in the which were killed fiftene thousand Britains, with the most of the Princes and Nobles of Britaine, and foure thousand Scots, and the whole Romanes being exiled out of Britaine by the confederate Kings; and peace being concluded betweene the confederate Kings and the Britaines, all the lands lying beyond *Humber* shall remaine perpetually vnder the Empire of the confederate Kings, and presently to be paid three-score thousand pound to their men of warre, and twentie thousand pound yearely to the confederate Kings: and for obseruing hereof, the Britaines deliuered one hundred pledges, being within age of thirty yeares, at the will of the confederate Kings. In the seventh yeare of the raigne of *Eugenius* second King of Scottes, Britaine was deliuered from Romane tribute 496. yeares after that *Iulius Caesar* began the first tribute. *Eugenius* encreased in riches and policy, his Realme with continuall peace. In the same time the Britaines falling at great diuersity, betweene the Nobles and Commons there were many of both parties miserably killed, he died in peace the one and thirtieth yeare of his raigne; buried in *Icolmkil*.

42 *DONGARDVS* succeeded his brother *Eugenius* the yeare of the world 4421. the yeare of Christ 451. after the raigne 781 a godly, wise, and valiant King, in a dangerous and cruell battell betweene *Constantine*, new elected King of Britains, wherein were killed sixtene thousand Britaines and foureteene thousand Scots and Pictes; the victory falling to the confederates, the King of Scottes valiantly fighting, was killed the fift yeare of his raigne; and buried in *Icolmkil*, which was the buriall for the Kings vntill King *Malonns Camors* dayes.

43 *CONSTANTINVS primus*, succeeded to his  
bro.



brother *Dongard* the year of the world 4427. in the year of Christ 457. from the beginning of the raig 787 a vitious & odious King killed by one of his nobles, whose daughter he had defloured the 22. yeare of his vnworth by raig.

44 *CONGAILVS Dongardus* sonne succeeded in the yeare of the world 4449. the yeare of Christ 479. after the raig 809. a valiant King, he vanquished the Brittaines in a cruell and daungerous battaile, wherein were killed 20000 Brittaines with many nobles, with *GVYTELL* Prince of Wales, *VORTIGERN* vsurping the Crowne of Brittain, sent into Almaine to see Warriours against the confederate Kings, at which time came into Brittain *Hengest* and *Horsus* bretheren with 10000. Saxons, immediately the Brittaines and Saxons past with arrayed battaile to *Humber*, before the confederate Kings were admonished of their comming, killing in all parts, without mercy where they came. The King of Piets assenbled his army and ioyned battaile (without support of the King of Scots,) where he was vanquished by the Saxons and Brittaines. The Saxons proude of this victorie, and being resolu'd to conquer the Kingdome of Brittain, past further. Against them came King *Congalus* with a great army, with the Piets there followed a cruell battaile, with vncertaine victorie, at last the Brittaines (that fought in the right wing, against the Scots) being fugitiue, there chaunced a mighty shower of haile with great darknesse: *Hengest* by sounde of Trumpet gathered his people to his Standard. The Scottes and Piets (hoping their enemies to be vanquished) followed on the Brittaines without array. *Hengest* the Brittaines vanquisht and the confederate people without order killing and spoyling, he came with his Saxons in arrayed battaile, and killed all the confederates that might be ouertaken. This battaile was right sorrowfull to the confederate people, and not pleasant to their enemies, for the most part of the army of Brittaines were killed, *Hengest* obteyning

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new support out of Saxony, the next Summer came with *Vortimer* King *Vortigerus* sonne, with a great armie: there followed a cruell and long battell, valiantly debated on all parts, with sundry chances; for many Scots and Britaines being killed *Congallus* euill wounded, was brought out of the field. Long time then after *Ambrosius* (when he had vanquished *Vortigern*) and being crowned King of Britaine, confederate with the Scots and Pictes, he assisted by them, and killed with his owne hands *Hengist*, and exiled the rest of the Saxons. King *Congallus* (holding good peace with Britaines and Pictes, vexed with long infirmity) died peaceably the two and twentieth year of his raig, and buried in Icolmkill.

45 *CORANVS* succeeded his brother *Congallus* in the yeare of the world 4471. the yeare of Christ 501. after the raig 831. a good King and seuerer Iusticiar. In this time arriued in Britaine *Occa* and *Passentius*, sonnes of *Hengist*, with a great multitude of valiant souldiers (assisted by the Princes of Almaine, against whom came King *Ambrosius*: There followed a doubtfull and dangerous battell; the victory enclining to *Ambrosius*, yet very vnpleasant; for at the same time there were many Britaines killed. Neuerthelesse they parted the spoile of Saxons by right of armes. *Occa* being aduertised of the comming of the confederate Kings to assist *Ambrosius*, sent his brother *Passentius* to bring greater support out of Almaine, by contrary windes he arriued in Ireland, where he gathered a great number of hyted warriours, and returned into Britaine. *Occa* perswaded one *Coppa* a fained mediciner to poison King *Ambrosius*; the confederate Kings comming with a strong armie to assist *Ambrosius*, were aduertised of his death: therefore they not knowing who was friend or foe; and being vncertaine how he died, they returned home: *Arthurus* being King of Britaines, assisted by the Scots and Pictes, obtayned sundry victories against the Saxons. The confederate Nobles abode certaine dayes in London. And be-



ing richly rewarded by King *Arthurnus*, returned home. The Realme of Scotland was gouerned in great felicity and iustice by King *Coranus*. Then after certaine Traytors (assisted by *Donald* Captaine of *Athole*) murdered the King in his chamber the foure and thirtieth yeare of his raigne, in the sixteenth yeare of the raigne of King *Arthurnus*, and in the twentieth yeare of *Iustinian* Emperour, the yeare of Christ 535. He was buried at Icolmkill.

46 *EUGENIVS tertius Congallus* first sonne, succeeded in the yeare of the world 4505. in the yeare of Christ 535. after the raigne 865. a wise godly King, and good Iusticiar: he continued in good peace all his dayes, and died the three and twentieth yeare of his raigne, and buried at Icolmkill.

47. *CONGALLVS secundus*, succeeded his brother *Eugenius* the yeare of the world 4528. the yeare of Christ 558. after the raigne 888. a good, iust, and godly Prince: he instituted many good lawes concerning Churches and Churchmen: hee died in peace the eleventh yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill; in whose time was *S. Colme* and *S. Mungo*.

48 *KINNATELLVS* succeeded his brother *Congallus*, the yeare of the world 4539. the yeare of Christ 569 after the raigne 899. a good and godly King: hee died in peace the first yeare of his raigne, and buried at Icolmkill.

49 *AIDANVS Coranus* sonne, succeeded in the yeare of the world 4540. the yeare of Christ 570. after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 900. He was a valiant and good King, and seuerer Iusticiar: he confederated with the Brittaines against the Saxons and Pictes: there followed sundry battels; at last the Brittaines and Scottes came into Northumberland against the Saxons, and Pictes; and vanquished them in a dangerous battell; the tenth part of the spoyle obtained in the field was dedicated to the Churches of Scotland, and the Banners or Ensignes gotten at that time, sent to Icolmkill: he died in peace the five and thirti-

eth year of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

50 KENNETHVS *primus*, *Congallus* second sonne, succeeded in the year of the world 4575. the year of Christ 605. after the raigne 935. a good and peaceable Prince. He died the first year of his raigne, and was buried in Icolmkill.

51 EVGENIVS *quartus* *Aidanus* sonne, succeeded in the year of the world 4576. the year of Christ 606. after the raigne 936. He was a godly and good Iusticiar, and instituted many godly and good lawes for the Commonwealth of his subiects: he raigned peaceably, and died in peace the fifteenth year of his raigne; buried in Icolmkill.

52 FERCHARDVS *primus*, succeeded his father *Eugenius*, the year of the world 4591. the year of Christ 621. after the raigne 951. a vicious Tyrant, degraded by his Nobles, and imprisoned: he killed himselfe in prison the eleventh year of his raigne.

53 DONALDVVS *quartus* succeeded his father *Ferchardus* the year of the world 4602. the year of Christ 632. after the raigne 962. a good and religious King, holding peace with his neighbours, being at fishing with his seruants for pastime, he perished in Lothay the fourteenth year of his raign, his body being found, was buried in Icolmkill.

54 FERCHARDVS *secundus* succeeded his brother *Donaldus*, in the year of the world 4616. in the year of Christ 646. after the raigne 976. an auaritious and vicious tyrant, bitten by a Wolfe in hunting, whereof ensued a dangerous feuer, being penitent of his euill life. He died the eighteenth year of his raigne, buried at Icolmkill.

55 MALDVINVS *Donaldus* sonne, succeeded in the year of the world 4634. in the year of Christ 664. after the raigne 994. He was a godly and wise King, and a seuerer Iusticiar, holding good peace with his neighbours. He was strangled by his wife in the night by suspicion of Adultery  
the

the twentie yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill, on the morrow his wife was taken with her Complices, and burned to death.

56 *EVGENIVS quintus, Malduinus* brother Sonne succeeded in the yeare of the world 4654 in the yeare of Christ 684 after the raigne 1014. he was a valiant and good King, he obteyned a great victory against *Edfreid* King of Northumberland, being killed with 10000 Saxons, and *Bredins* King of Pictes fugitiue, he dyed the fourth yeare of his raigne, and buried in Icolmkill.

57 *EVGENIVS sextus Ferchardus secundus* Sonne, succeeded the yeare of the world 4658 the yeare of Christ 688 after the raigne 1018 a good religious and peaceable King, he died in peace the 9. yeare of his raigne. Buried in Icolmkill.

58 *AMBERKELETHVS* succeeded in the yeare of the world 4667. the yeare of Christ 697 after the raigne 1027 an auaritious euill King, killed by a shot of an Arrow. The second yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

59 *EVGENIVS septimus* succeeded his brother *Amberkelethus*, in the yeare of the world 4669. in the yeare of Christ 699. after the raigne 1029 A good King, contracting peace with the King of Pictes then called *Garnard*, married his daughter *Spontana*, who being with childe, in the next yeare, was murdered in her bedde instead of the King, by two brethren of *Athole* (who had conspired the Kings death.) The murderers at length were apprehended, and cruelly put to death. He continued a religions and vertuous King, he endewed sundry Churches liberally, holding good peace with his neighbours, died in peace the 16 yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

60 *MORDACVS* sonne to *Amberkelethus*, succeeded in the yeare of the world 4685 in the yeare of Christ 715 after the raigne 1045 an humble and liberall Prince, he caused peace to be made in all Brittain, amongst the Brittaines, Saxons, Scots and Pictes, he repaired many decayed

decayed Churches, and builded *Quibithorne*. In his time was *Saint Beda*, he died peaceably the 16. yeare of his raigne, buried in *Icolmkill*.

61 *ETFINVS Eugenius* seuenth Sonne succeeded in the yeare of the world 4700. in the yeare of Christ 730. after the raigne 1060. a Godly wise King, and seuere Iusticiar, holding his Realme in good peace, his people encreasing in riches and religion, he being aged elected foure Regents. The Thaues of *Ardziele*, *Athole*, *Galloway* and *Murray* to doe Iustice to his subiects, which was not obserued, he died in peace the 31. yeare of his raigne, buried at *Icolmkill*.

62 *EVGENIVS Octauus Mordacus* Sonne succeeded in the yeare of the world 4731. in the yeare of Christ 761. after the raigne 1091. a good King & seuere Iusticiar in the beginning, for he executed to death *Donald* the tyrant, Lord of the Isles, and the Earle of *Galloway* for assenting to his vices, then after he being degenerate vnto all abhominable vices, he was killed by his nobles, the third yeare of his raigne, and buried in *Icolmkill*, his familiars and seruants assisting to his vicious life, were all hanged vppon Gibets, to the great contentment of his whole subiects.

63 *FERGVSVS tertius Etfinus* sonne succeeded in the yeare of the world 4734. in the yeare of Christ 764. after the raigne 1094. he married *Ethiolia* daughter to the King of *Pictes*, he was a lecherous adulterer, and being admonished continued still in whoredome, at last he was murdered by his wife, and sundry of his familiar seruants, who being sharply therefore accused, his wife hearing thereof, came into iudgement and relieued those innocent men, confessing the fact, and immediately stabbing her selfe to the heart with a dagger, died in presence of the whole people. The King was buried in *Icolmkill* the third yeare of his raigne.

64 *SOLVATHIVS Eugenius* eight sonne, succeeded



ded in the yeare of the world 4737. in the yeare of Christ 767. after the raigne 1097. a noble valiant King, he married the King of Brittaines daughter, she bare to him two sonnes and one daughter. He being troubled with the Gowte gouerned his people, by his Captaines and commanders, seuerely executing iustice, and subduing sundry Rebels, especially *Banus* Captaine of the Isle of *Tyre*, who assembled a great company of Rebels and calling himselfe King. He died peaceably of the Gowt, the 20. yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

65 *ACHAIVS* *Esfinus* second sonne began his raigne in the yeare of the world 4757. in the yeare of Christ 787. after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 1117. a good Godly and peaceable King, he pacified insurrection both in Scotland, and Ireland, he contracted the band of amitie with *Charles* the great, King of Fraunce and Emperour of Germany, which band hath continued inuiolably obserued vnto this present time. He married the foresaid *Charles* the great his daughter, who bare to him three sonnes and one daughter. The amitie and confederation of Frenchmen and Scottes, to be made for euer both for the people present and their successours, and for corroborating of the said band. King *Achais* sent his brother *GUILLIAM* with sundry nobles into Fraunce with 4000. valiant warriors to assist the foresaid *Charles* in his warres, in any part he pleased to passe against the enemies of the Christian faith, at which time the Armes of the Kings of Scotland, were the red Lyon Rampant in a field of gold, there was augmented a double treasure with contrary Lillies or flower-de-luce including the Lyon on all parts: *Guilliam*, *Achais* brother assisting *Charles* in his warres with his valiant Scots, purchased great honour, and being so beloued and holden in great estimation among the Princes of Fraunce, that he was called the Knight without reproach, and purchased great riches and lands, he prospered greatly in all his warres & vanquished

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*The beginning  
of the League  
with Fraunce.*

sundry nations, rebelling against the Emperour, he obtained great honours, the time that King *Charles* restored Pope *Leo* the third to his seate, after that he was put out of Rome by iniury of the Romaines, he conquered great honours, when *Charles* passing thorough Tuskany, restored the Cittie of Florence to their auncient honours, after it was destroyed by the Gothies, these and many other honourable acts were performed by Scottish *Guilliam*, howbeit they were done vnder the name of *Charles* Emperour, for he remained not long in Italy, but left the charge to *Guilliam*, who did all things with such prouidence, that he augmented the dominion of Florence greatly. The Florentine in recompence of *Guilliams* humanitie towards them, ordeined solemne playes, to be made in their Cittie, in which a Lyon is crowned with sundry ceremonies, they commaunded also quick Lyons to be yearely nourished vpon the common purse, because the Lyon was the armes of Scottish *Guilliam*. This is yet obserued in perpetuall memory. *Guilliam* after infinite trauailes taken with *Charles* the great, for the defence of Christian faith grew in age, and because he had no succession of his body (for he was all his daies giuen to chivalry) he made Christ his heire, and founded many Abbaies in Italy, Almayn, and Germanie, liberally distributing vnto them rich rents and lands, and ordeined that Scottishmen onely should be Abbots, to the same Abbeyes. In witnesse hereof are many Abbeyes in Almaine and Germanie nothing changed from the first institution. At comming first of Scottish *Guilliam* there came two learned Clarks with him from Scotland, holden in great honour by the Emperour for their singular learning, they obtained a place in Paris which was giuen to them with certaine lands, to susteine their estate, and to instruct the noble mens children of Fraunce, in sundry sciences. To these men came such confluence of people out of all parts, desiring learning, that in short time by their exact diligence in crudition of young children, the Cittie of Paris

was made a solemne Vniuersitie of resolute men in all science. The Emperour *Charles* hauing great delectation that learning began to flourish in his realme, by the great industry of those two Scottish men, commaunded that *Clement* should remaine as principall regent of Paris: And *John* his Colleague to passe to Paui, a towne of Lumbardy for encreasing of learning there. This small beginning was the originall of the famous Vniuersitie of Paris: King *Achaius*, continuing in good peace, the Romaine Empire was deuided, for Emperour *Charles* the first Emperour of Germanes was Emperour of the west and *Constantine* Emperour of the East: *Achaius* married *Fergusiane* sister to *Hungus* King of Pictes who bare to him one sonne called *Alpine*, who after succeeded to be King of Scotland and right inheritour to the King of Pictes. King *Achaius* being aged died in peace, the 32. yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

66 CONGALLVS *Achaius* coulsen germane, began his raigne the yeare of the world 4789. in the yeare of Christ 819. after the raigne 1149. a good and peaceable King. He died in peace the fift yeare of his raigne, buried at Icolmkill.

67 DONGALIVS *Saluathius* sonne, beganne his raigne the yeare of the world 4794. the yeare of Christ 824. after the raigne 1154. a valiant and good King, sending his Ambassadors to the Pictes after the death of DORSTOLOGVS their King, killed by his brother *Eganus*, who marrying his brothers wife *BRENN*A, daughter to the King of Marches; who after murdered the said *Eganus* in his bedde (notwithstanding his armed Guard) to reuenge the murder of her first husband. The Scots Ambassadors at commaund and in the name of ALPINVS King *Achaius* sonne, begotten betwixt him and *Fergusian*, sister to *Hungus* late King of Pictes. The two brethren aforesaid being murdered, without succession, the right and title of the Crowne of Pictes, succeeded by the law of

God and man to the aforesaid *Alpinus*. Therefore desiring the Pictes to accept him as their naturall Prince, both of Scotland and Picts land: which they refusing, elected *FEREDech* to be their King. The Scots Ambassadors denounced battell to the Pictes. King *DONGALLVS* preparing a great armie to passe against the Pictes, perished in a Boat passing ouer the water of Spey, the seuenth yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

68 *ALPINVS Achaius* sonne, began his raigne the yeare of the world 4801. the yeare of Christ 831. after the raigne 1161. a valiant and good King, being right heire to the Crowne of Pictes, in a dangerous and cruell battell, killed *Feredech* their King: then after the Pictes elected *BRVDVS* his sonne King, who was killed the first yeare by sedition among the Pictes. His brother *KENNETH* was made King, who coming with an Armie against the Scots, rent off his coate armour, and was fugitiue to the mountaines, where hee was shamefully killed by a Countryman (not knowne who he was). The Pictes immediatly elected a fierce and valiant Prince *BRVDVS*, to be their King; who directing Ambassadors to *Alpinus*, desiring peace, all matters to be redressed, and the olde band to bee renewed. King *Alpinus* answered that he would make no peace vntill the crowne of Pictes were deliuered vnto him as righteous inheritor. *Brudus* raised a great armie, and came ouer the bridge of *Dunkeld* to *Angusfe*. The night afore the battell he caused all the carriage men and women (that came with his armie) to stand in arrayed battell with linnen shirts about their clothes, with such weapons and armour as they might furnish for the time. This done, hee ordayned an hundred horsemen, to gouerne them, without any noyse or din in the next woode; commaunding none of them to come in sight vntill the battels were ioyned.

King *Alpinus* was at this time in a Castle, which was situate on a hill, not farre from Dundee, and beheld the Armie



mie of Pictes, marching forwards, incontinent he arrayed his Scots, then the battels ioyned with great slaughter on all parts. Immediately the carriage men and women afore rehearsed, came mouing forwards vpon the backe of the Scots; who believing that a fresh armie of Pictes were to come against them (not looked for) at the last the Scottes were fugitiue: for this hidden sleight before rehearsed, was the discomfiture of the Scots armie. The Pictes followed with cruell killing of all they might ouertake. In this battell was King *Alpinus* taken and beheaded. The place where he was beheaded, is called *Pasalpin*, that is, the head of *Alpin*; his body was buried at Icolmkill, the third yeare of his raigne. After this great victory obtayned against the Scots, *Bredus* King of the Pictes returned to Camelon, and conuocated a Councell, making their oathes neuer to desist from battell, vntill they had vtterly destroyed the Scots, and made a Statute, what euer he was that laboured to haue peace with the Scots, hee should be beheaded. Some of the wise Pictes, not allowing their oathes and Statutes, counsailed to vse victory with measure (who were exiled) and came into Scotland.

69 KENNETHVS *secundus* (surnamed the great) succeeded his father *Alpine* the yeare of the world 4804. in the yeare of Christ 834. after the beginning of the Realme of Scotland 1164. a good and valiant King: he married the Lord of the Isles daughter, who bare to him three sonnes. The Pictes comming against the Scots, they contended amongst themselues for a thing of nought: thus was their armie diuided, and many slaine (vntill night seuered them) King *Brudus* could not pacifie them; therefore hee with the rest of his armie past home; and hee shortly after died for displeasure. DONSKEN his brother was elected King, and redressed all iniuries that he might. Three yeares continued sundry incursions on both parts. King *Kenneth* setting his wits to defend his Realme, putting strong souldiers in all forts, adioyning to the borders of the Picts, and

commaunded his people to be daily exercised in chiuallry, to be ready against euery trouble that might occurre. In the fourth yeare King *Kenneth* made a conuention of his Nobles, consulting how hee might reuenge his fathers slaughter, and obtayne the crowne of Pictes (rightfully appertayning vnto him). The season of the yeare being expedient to raise their armie, the Nobles not consenting thereunto for the great slaughter lately made on their King and Nobles; therefore the King conuenticing all his Nobles, perswading them that hee had greater matters to propound. By solemne banquet within his Palace, he royally entertayning them, vntill darke night: after they were brought to seuerall chambers within the Palace: and when they were in profound sleepe, the King caused sundry men to passe to euery seuerall bedde (where the Nobles did lie) cladde with fish skinnies, hauing in their handes a Clubbe of Muscane tree, which with the fish skinnies in the darke did shew a marueilous glaunce and light all at one time; each one holding in the other hands a bugle horne, and speaking through the horne (appearing to be no mortall mans voice) did shew they were Angels sent by God to the Princes and Nobles of Scotland, to cause them to obey the desires of the King; for his desire was so iust and right, that the Pictes for repulse thereof shall be brought to such extermination, that no puissance nor wisdom of man can resist: their speeches ended, they obscured their clubbe and skinnies vnder their cloathes; their light vanishing at one time. The Nobles seeing this vncouth vision, were astonished, and tooke little rest that night: on the morrow at their conuention, each one declaring their visions, (all being at one time) concluded firmly the same to be no fantastie, but an heavenly vision; assuring them of victory and felicity, reuealing the same to the King, who assured them that the same vision appeared to him the same houre (howbeit he would not first reueale it) least his Nobles should esteeme him glorious. By generall Statute all able persons were

were commaunded sufficiently prepared to meet the King on an appointed day. In two battels the King being victorious against the Pictes, to their vtter extermination, King *Donsken* and all his nobles being killed, his sword and coat armour, were sent to Icolmkill in perpetuall memory. The Citie of Camelon after long assault, was vtterly destroyed, and the Pictes, men, wiues and children killed, after they had raigned in Albion 1181.yeaes. King *Kenneth* instituted many good lawes, and brought the fatall chaire from *Ardgiel* to *Scone*, adding the Realme of Pictes to his Dominion. This victorious King died the twentieth yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

70 *DONALDVS quintus*, *Kennethus* brother began his raigne in the yeare of the world 4824. in the yeare of Christ 854. after the raigne 1184. a vitious & odious King; his people made effeminate by his vices and sensuall pleasures; his Nobles admonishing him to reforme his euill life; he continuing still without reformation. The Pictes that were fugitiue amongst the Englishmen, requesting *Osbrad* and *Ells*, two great Princes of England, to moue warres against the Scots: these two Princes, with Englishmen, Brittaines, and Pictes, came into the warres, where King *Donaldus* vanquished them in a great battell at Iedburgh. *Donald* right insolent after this victory, came to the water of Tweed with his Armie; and finding two ships laden with wines and victuals, which were taken and parted amongst his warriours. King *Donald* was giuen to such voracity and lust of his wombe (the whole Campe vsing the same) and being ful of Tauernes, Brothels and whores, followed dicing and carding, with contention and killing one another. King *Osbrad* being aduertised hereof, preparing a new armie, came suddenly on the Scots, and killed twenty thousand, being without armour, full of wine and sleepe. And King *Donald* was taken in manner aforesaid, and ledde through the countrey in derision to all people. At which time King *Osbrad* conquered great landes in  
Scot-

Scotland, assisted by Britaines; so that Striuling bridge was made marches to Scots, Britaines, and Englishmen. King *Osbred* coined money in the Castle of Striuling (by whom the Striuling money had first beginning). King *Donald* being ransomed, returned into Scotland, continuing in his vitious and abhominable life. He was taken by his Nobles, and imprisoned; where hee desperately killed himselfe the fift yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

71 *CONSTANTINVS secundus* *Kennethus* sonne, began his raigne in the yeare of the world 4829. the yeare of Christ 859. after the raigne 1189. a valiant King; hee married the Prince of Wales his daughter: she bare to him two sonnes and one daughter. Hee instituted sundry good lawes for Churchmen, and repressed all vitious vices engendred amongst his subiects by *Donald* the Tyrant, his predecessor; in whose time *Hungar* and *Hubba* with a great Fleete of Danes landing in *Fiffe*, vsed great cruelty; a great number of religious persons being fugitive in the Isle of *Maye*, with *Adrian* their Bishop, were all cruelly tormented and killed by the vnmmercifull Danes. *Constantine* came with a great armie against *Hubba*, and vanquished him. The Scots being proude of this victory, and neglecting themselves, there followed a cruell and desperate battell; at last the Scots were vanquished, and King *Constantine* with his Nobles, and ten thousand of his armie, killed in the fifteenth yeare of his raigne; buried in Icolmkill.

72 *ETHVS* surnamed the Swift, *Constantinus secundus* sonne, began his raigne the yeare of the world 4844. the yeare of Christ 874. after the raigne 1204. a luxurious Prince, taken by his Nobles and imprisoned; where he died the third day of melancholy the second yeare of his raigne and buried in Icolmkill.

73 *GREGORIUS magnus*, *Dongallus* sonne, began his raign in the yeare of the world 4846. the year of Christ 876. after the beginning of the raign of Scotland 1206. He



was but two moneths olde when his father perished in the water of Spey, a valiant and greatly renowned Prince in all parts: he instituted good lawes for his subiects; and being very religious, ordeyned good lawes for Churches and Churchmen, and that all Kings his successors at their coronation, should make their oath to defend the Christian Religion. He obtained great victory against Danes and Brittain: and recovering all his lands lost in King *Donalds* time, enlarged his bounds with Northumberland, Cumber and Westmerland; and being confederate with *Alrede* King of England, the foresaid lands to remaine perpetually to be possessed by the Scots.

Then after the King to repress Irishmen, that were come into Scotland, who had robbed the people, and made sundry incurfions, he followed with a great armie; and landing in Ireland, vanquished *Brennius* and *Cornelius*, two Princes of Ireland, with the whole Nobles of Ireland, and vanquished sundry townes, and besieged Dublin with a strong siege, where their young Prince *Duncane* was, to whom the Crowne of Ireland appertained: at last the Towne was rendred (and the King made Protector during the Princes minority) with all the fortes, and threescore pledges. The King returning with his victorious armie, and the pledges of the Nobles of Ireland; and holding good peace the rest of his dayes, he died in peace the eighteenth yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill: he builded the citie of *Aberdene*.

74 *DONALDVS sextus* sonne to *Constantinus secundus*, began his raigne in the yeare of the world 4864. in the yeare of Christ 894. after the raigne 1234. a valiant Prince and godly: he punished with great severity the blasphemers of the name of God: he married the King of Britains daughter; she bare to him one sonne and a daughter. At this time *ROVVLAND* King of Denmarke, gathered or conuened a great multitude of Danes out of England, Norway, Swedische, and Denmarke; and past through

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Fraunce, committing great cruelty vpon the people there. And because **CHARLES** the great then Emperour, was implicat with frequent warres in Italy, against the Sarazens. The Danes raged with such open cruelty, that great bonds of France appeared to come vnder their Dominion. Emperour *Charles* after his returne from Italy, came with a great armie to resist the Danes, and they (nothing affraid) went forward to meete him in their awfull manner. The Princes of Fraunce, knowing the great ferocity of the Danes, proued and exercised in all partes wherethey were assayed; and seeing them by frequent victory so insolent, that but by great slaughter they might not be vanquished, perswaded the Emperour *Charles* to make peace with the said *Rowland*, that their Realme should not be in ieopardy or put to extreme danger, through the wars both in Italy and Fraunce. Peace was corroborate and contracted with the Danes on this manner: The Emperour *Charles* his daughter shall be giuen in marriage to *Rowland*, and hee with all the Danes, shall receiue the Christian faith, and in the name of Dowry, shall haue all the landes which were named *Newstria*, lying betwixt Deip, Picardy, Paris, and Bartany. These landes were then after *Rowland* called Normandy. *Rowland* made King of Normandy by receipt of Baptisme, was named *Robert*, and ordayned to pay for the said lands one yearely tribute to the aforesaid *Charles* and his posterity, to signifie that the said landes were not conquered, but onely giuen from the Crowne of Fraunce in marriage. The yeare that the Normans began to raigne in Normandy, was from the Incarnation of Christ 886. yeares. The valiant deedes done by the Danes, in sundrie parts of the world was in great admiration to all people. *Rowland* called *Robert* begat on the Emperour *Charles* his daughter. **WILLIAM** who succeeded after his father. To *William* succeeded **RICHARD** the first, to him succeeded **RICHARD** the second, who had two Sonnes **ROBERT** and **GUSTARD**: *Robert* begat **WILLI-**

At the bastard, Duke of Normandy, who conquered England, and vanquished both Englishmen and Danes, and posselt the crowne thereof. And *Gustard* past into Italy, and made many and cruell inuasions in *Cicill Calabre* and *Naples*. In this time the *Murrayes* and *Rosses* inuading each other with cruell killing 2000. men were killed on either parties, the King came vppon them with a great army, and punished the principall mouers of this trouble to the death, he dyed in peace the 11. yeare of his raigue: and buried in *Icolmkill*.

75. *CONSTANTINVS tertius Ethus* sonne began to raigne the yeare of the world 4874. in the yeare of Christ 905. after the raigne 1245. a valiant prince, not fortunate in Warres, he married the Prince of Wales his daughter: she bare to him one sonne, being vexed with Warres in the time of King *Edward* and *Athelstane* his bastard sonne, he became a Chanon in Saint *Andrewes* and died the 40. yeare of his raigne, buried in *Icolmkill*.

76. *MILCOIUMBVS primus Donaldus* sonne began his raigne in the yeare of the world 4913. in the yeare of Christ 943. after the raigne 1283. a valiant Prince and good Iusticiar, he married the Lord of *Twyllths* daughter: she bare to him two sonnes and one daughter. A confederacy was made betweene England and Scotland, that *Cumber* and *Westmerland* shalbe perpetually annexed to the Prince of Scotland raigning for the time, to be holden in fee of the Kings of England. By vertue whereof *Indulfus* sonne to *Constantine* the third, (as Prince of Scotland,) tooke possession both of *Cumber* and *Westmerland*. The King passing the rest of his dayes in peace & seuerer Iustice, which caused a conspiracy in *Murrayland*, where this noble King was traiterously killed, the 9. yeare of his raigne, buried in *Icolmkill*. The murthurers and their assistants all apprehended, were cruelly tormented and put to death.

77. *INDVLVS Constantinus tertius* sonne, began his raigne in the yeare of the world 4922. in the yeare of

Christ 952. after the raigne 1282. a noble valiant Prince. He vanquished in battaile *Hagon* Prince of Norwaye and *Helricke* Prince of Denmarke, and was killed by a Stratageme of Warre, the 9. yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

78 D V F F V S *Miscolumbus* sonne began his raign the yeare of the world 4931. the yeare of Christ 961. after the raign 1291. a good Prince & seuerer Iusticiar. He was traitterously murthered by one *Donalde* Captaine of Forres in Murrayland, and his wife was buried secretly vnder a bridge at Kinlus. The murtherers being apprehended were seuerely executed and put to death the 5. yeare of his raigne, and buried in Icolmkill.

79 C V L E N V S *Indulfus* sonne began his raigne the yeare of the world 4936. the yeare of Christ 966. after the raigne 1296. he was married to the King of Brittaines daughter, a vitious Prince killed by *Rodardus* a noble man at Meffen, whose daughter he had defloured, the 4. yeare of his raigne, and buried in Icolmkill.

80 K E N N E T H V S *tertius Duffus* brother began his raigne in the yeare of the world 4940. in the yeare of Christ 970. after the raigne 1300. one valiant and wise Prince and seuerer Iusticiar, for one time he caused 500. notable theeues to be hanged on gibbets, and inhibited their bodies to be taken downe, beside the Castell of Bertha to giue example to others. The Danes with a great Fleete of ships arriued in the mouth of Taye, and destroyed the towne of Mountrose, killing all the people & demolishing the wals, wasting the whole country comming thorough Angus, with great cruelty, and laying a strong siege to the Castle of *Bertha*. The King came with a great army, there followed a dangerous and cruell battaile, with vncertaine victorie, valiantly defended on both parties. At the last one *Haye* with his two sonnes, enforcing the Scots that were fugitiue, to returne, and by their valiant courage renewing battaile, the Danes were vanquished and fugitiue, the  
most



most part of them being flaine. The King enriched *Haye* and his sonnes, giuing them a great part of the spoile of the Danes, with as much land as a Falcon flew ouer, of one mans hand vntill she lighted, called the Falcons stone. So he obtained the whole lands betweene Tay and Arrore, fixe miles of length and foure of breadth. This was the beginning of the noble and ancient surname of *Hayes* decorate with great honours, riches, and lands, valiant defendours of the realme of Scotland: This noble King, (so long decorate with Iustice,) the blinde and immoderate affection (that he had to his sonne) was occasion that he killed by poyson *Malcolme* Prince of Scotland, and Lord of Cumber and Westmerland. He abrogated the old lawes concerning the Kings, and instituted. The King being deceased, his eldest sonne or *Nephew* notwithstanding what age soeuer he were of, and though he were borne after his fathers death, shall succede to the crowne.

Originall of the noble surname of *Hayes*.

The *Nephew* borne on the Kings sonne shalbe preferred before the *Nephew* gotten on the Kings daughter, and the *Nephew* gotten by the Kings brother shalbe preferred before the *Nephew* gotten on his sister: These lawes to be obserued amongst all other nobles in succession of their heritage.

When the King is young, one noble man of great prudence and authoritie, shalbe chosen gouernour of the Realme vntill the King come to age of fourteene yeares, and then the King to gouerne his Realme by his owne authoritie.

All other inheritours shall succede to their fathers heritage after the expiration of one and twentie yeares, and within that time they shalbe gouerned by curatours or guardians, and vntill those yeares be outrunne, they shall not be admitted to claime their heritage: He proclaimed his sonne *Malcolme* Prince of Scotland and Lord of Cumber and Westmerland. Once when the King was lying in his bed, he heard a voice saying, O *Kenneth* belieue

not, that the cursed killing of Prince *Malcolme* is hid from God (O thou vnhappy tyrant which for desire of the crowne) hast killed an innocent, inuading thy neighbour with treasonable murder, which thou wouldst haue punished with most rigour, if it had bin done by any other person then thy selfe. Therefore thou hast incurred such hatred of God, that thou and thy sonne shalbe suddenly killed, for thy nobles are conspired against thee. The King was greatly affrayde of this voice, and being very penitent, confessing his offence to a Bishop, who comforting him, he did sundry good workes, appertaining to a Christian Prince. At the last King *Kenneth* coming to the Castell of FETHERCARN was (as appeared) thankfully receiued by *FENELLA* Lady thereof, where in the middle of the Castle most curiously wrought was an Image of brasse, the similitude of the King, with a golden apple in his hand. The King perceiuing the same (suspecting no treason) counselled by the said Lady being alone in the tower, the Castle being apparelled with rich Tapestries of golde & silke ouerlayed or thicked with copper. The King taking the apple with violence out of the hand of the Image, immediately the titups of the Crossbowes were throwne vp (being made with such engyne) one of them shot the King thorough the body. The Lady was fugitiue. There he died the 24. yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

81 *CONSTANTINVS quartus* surnamed *Calvus*; *Culennus* sonne began to raigne (vsurping the crowne) in the yeare of the world 4964. in the yeare of Christ 994. after the raigne 1324. he was killed in battaile at the town of *Crawmond* in Louthaine, the second yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

82 *GRIMVS Duffus* sonne began his raigne in the yeare of the world 4966. in the yeare of Christ 996. after the raigne 1326. (a vicious vsurper of the crowne) killed in battaile by *Malcolme* his successeur the eight yeare of his  
his

his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

83 *MILCOLUMBUS secundus Kennethus* third sonne beganne his raigne the yeare of the world 4974. in the yeare of Christ 1004. after the raigne 1334. a valiant and wise King, he was often victorious against the Danes. In his time beganne the auncient noble name of *KEITH*, whose house is decorated with great honours, being Marshall of Scotland. The King repaired and enlarged the Citry of *Aberdene* then called *Murthblacke*, he was killed by conspiracy of some of his nobles in the Castle of *Glammeff*. The 30. yeare of his raigne he married the Duke of Normandies daughter, who bare to him three sonnes and two daughters, buried in Icolmkill. The murtherers fugitiue in the night, chaunced into the Loch or Poole of Forfarr, being frozen ouer, couered with snowe, were all drowned therein, by the righteous iudgement of God.

Original of the noble surnames of Keith.

84 *DUNCANVS primus Malcolme* second daughter *Beatrix* her sonne, began to raigne in the yeare of the world 5004. in the yeare of Christ 1034. after the raigne 1364. a good and modest Prince. In his time was *THANE* or Earle of *Lochquhaber Banquo*. Of whome are descended the auncient and royall name of *STEWARTS*. He was trayterously killed by *Macbeth* the 6. yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

Original of the royall and auncient name of *Stewarts*.

85 *MACBETHVS* (*Dowoda Malcolme* second daughters sonne) began to raigne in the yeare of the world 5010. in the yeare of Christ 1040. after the raigne 1370. in the beginning he was a valiant Prince, and seuerer Iusticiar instituting many good lawes, at last by illusion of Witches and Sorcerers, he became a cruell tyrant and oppressor, at last killed in a battaile, vanquished by his successor King *Malcolme Cammore*, and killed by *Macduff Thane* or Earle of Fiffe the 17. yeare of his raigne, buried in Icolmkill.

86 *MILCOLUMBUS* surnamed *Cammore, Duncane* the first his sonne began to raig in the year of the world 5027.

in

First Earles.

Originall of Surnames, the time of the conquest.

in the yeare of Christ 1057. after the raigne of Scotland 1387. he was a religious and valiant King, he rewarded his nobles with lands and offices, and commaunded that the lands and offices should be called after their names, he created many Earles, Lords, Barons, and Knights. They that were called *Thanes* as *Fiff*, *Menteith*, *Arhole*, *Lenex*, *Murray*, *Caythnes*, *Ros*, *Angusse*, were made Earles: many new surnames came in at this time as *Calder*, *Lokart*, *Gordon*, *Seytonne*, *Lawder*, *Wauane*, *Meldrome*, *Schaw*, *Liermond*, *Liberton*, *Struchquhan*, *Cargill*, *Rettray*, *Dondas*, *Cockburne*, *Mirtoun*, *Menies*, *Abercrammy*, *Lislye*, names of offices *Steward*, *Du ward*, *Bannetman*. At this time *William* Duke of Normandy conquered England holding battaile with King *Harold*, and killed him in the yeare of Christ 1066. *Edgar* within age rightfull heire of England, seing the crowne conquerd, was desperate to succeed any way to the gouvernement. To eschew all apparant danger he tooke shipping with purpose to returne with his mother and sisters into Vngerland, by contrary winds he arrived in Forth in a part called the *Queenes Ferrey*. King *Malcolme* was at that time in *Dunfermling*, he came and tenderly receiued the said *Edgar* with his mother and sisters, and married *Margaret* eldest sister to the said *Edgar*, *William* the conquerour hearing of his marriage, exiled all the friends of the said *Edgar*; wherefore they came into Scotland, many people to King *Malcolme* whome he receiued and gaue them lands as their surnames, *Lyndesay*, *Vaus*, *Ramsay*, *Lowuell*, *Towers*, *Preston*, *Sandlandes*, *Bisart*, *Sowles*, *Wardlaw*, *Maxwell* and sundry surnames, came out of Vngerland to *Queene Margaret* as *Creitchton*, *Fotheringham*, *Giffard*, *Melwill*, *Borthuike* out of France came into Scotland *Fraiser*, *Scinler*, *Boswell*, *Moutray*, *Montgomery*, *Cambell*, *Boyes*, *Beton*, *Taylifer* and *Boithwell*. In King *Malcolmes* time was the *Recrosse* erected, with the King of Englands Image on the one side, and the King of Scotlands on the other, this stone crosse ( was merch



march betweene the two Realmes, standing in the middle of Stan-moore; Queene *Margaret* foresaid daughter to *Edward*, surnamed the Outlaw, sonne to *Edward Ironside*, King of England, a very religious Queene, after called *S. Margaret*, who beare vnto King *Malcolme* sixe sonnes; *Edward* the Prince, *Edmund*, *Etheldred*, *Edgar*, *Alexander* and *David*, and two daughters. *Matilda* or *Mawde*; surnamed *Bona*, wife to *Henry* the fourth, surnamed *Beauclerke*, King of England, of whose vertues are extant an Epigram.

*Prosperitie reioyced her not, to her grieve was no paine,  
Prosperity affrayed her als, affliction was her gaine,  
Her beauty was no cause of fall, in Royall state nor pride,  
Humbly alone in dignitie, in beauty onely good.*

She founded the Church of Carliel. The other daughter was married to *Enstadius* Earle of Bolloigne: King *Malcolme* builded the Church of Durham and Dunfermling. Hee was killed at the siege of Anwike, by one *Robert Mowbray*, who vnarmed vpon a light horse, came out of the Castle of Anwike, with a Lance in his hand, the keyes of the Castle vpon the point of the Launce, King *Malcolme* looking earnestly thereunto, the aforesaid *Robert Mowbray* ran the King through the left eye, and ran hastily into the next wood. King *William* changed the name of this valiant Knight, calling him *Percey*, of whom are descended the Earles of Northumberland. King *Malcolme* died the six and thirtieth yeare of his raigne, and his sonne Prince *Edward*, both buried in Dunfermling.

Originall of the  
Perceyes.

87 DONALDV septimus, *Malcolme Cammore* his brother (vsurped the Crowne) surnamed *Bane*, beganne to raigne in the yeare of the world 5063. in the yeare of Christ 1093. after the raigne 1423. Hee was expelled by *Duncane*, bastard to *Malcolme*, the first yeare of his raigne.

88 DVNCANVS secundus bastard aforesaid (vsurped the Crowne) killed by *Mak-pender Thane* of Mernis,  
by

by procurement of *Donald* the seuenth, who after was crowned. He gaue the North and West Isles to the King of Norway, to haue his assistance to recouer the crowne: he was taken captiue by his Nobles, and his eyes put out: he died miserably in prison the third yeare of his second raigne, buried in Dunfermling.

89 *EDGARVS* *Malcolme Cammors* sonne, began to raigne in the yeare of the world 5068. in the yeare of Christ 1098. after the raigne 1428: a good and religious King, the first annoynted King: he builded the Priory of Coldingham, and died peaceably the ninth yeare of his raigne, buried at Dunfermling without succession.

90 *ALEXANDER* the first, surnamed Fierce, succeeded his brother the yeare of the world 5077. in the yeare of Christ 1107. after the raigne 1437. a good and valiant King: he builded the Abbeyes of Scone and Saintcolms Inch; he married *Sibilla*, daughter to *William* Duke of Normandy, the seuenteenth yeare of his raigne, he died in peace, buried in Dunfermling.

91 *DAVID. primus*, King *Malcolms* third youngest sonne, began his raigne the yeare of the world 5094. the yeare of Christ 1124. after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 1454. a good, valiant, and very religious King: he builded many Abbeyes, as Holy-rood-house, Kelfo, Iedborough, Melrose, Newbottell, Holmcultrane, Dundrannane, Cambuskenneth, Kinlosse, Dunfermling, Holme in Cumber, two Nunneries, one at Carliel, the other at north Berwick; he founded two Abbeyes, besides new Castle, the one of *S. Benedicts* order, the other of white Monkes: hee founded 4. Bishopricks, Ros, Breichin, Dunkeld & Dunblane; ordeyning them great lands, rents and possessions, al out of the patrimony of the crown. King *David* of Scotlād in his time possessed Northumberland, Cumber, Huntington and Westmerland; he married the inheritrix of the aforesaid lands called *Mawde*, daughter to the Earle of Northumberland, and *Iuditha* daughters daughter to *William*.

*liam* the Conquerer King of England. In the time of King *Stephen* of England he repaired the towne of Carliel with new wals : his sonne Prince *Henry* died with great lamentation of the whole Realme, hauing three sonnes and three daughters. King *David* caused *Malcolme*, (eldest sonne vnto Prince *Henry* late deceased) to be declared Prince of Scotland. After that he past into Northumberland, and made *William* his second Nephew Earle thereof; after he went to Carliel, where he made *Henry* (the Emperesse her sonne Prince of England) Knight, taking his oath hee should neuer take Northumberland, Cumber, Westmerland and Huntington from the Empire of Scotland : afterwards this victorious and religious King *David* died in peace, being greatly honoured and beloued of his subiects and neighbors, the nine and twentieth year of his raigne : he died in Carliel, and buried in Dunfermling.

MILCOLVMBVS *quartus* (surnamed the Mayden) nephew to King *David*, began his raigne in the year of the world 5123. in the year of Christ 1153. after the raigne 1483. a good and milde Prince : he builded Cowper Abbey in Anguise, and subdued sundry rebellions, died at Iedborough, buried at Dunfermling the twelfth year of his raigne.

93 GVILLIELMVS (surnamed the Lion) succeeded his brother *Malcolme*, in the year of the world 5135 in the year of Christ 1165. after the raigne 1495. (a good & valiant King vnfortunate) he married *Emigerda*, daughter to the Earle of Bewmont, who beare to him two sons and two daughters : he builded the Abbey of Abirbrothoke, she builded the Abbey of Bamerinloch, after that the Castle of *Bertha* was demolished by inundation of waters (King *Guilliam* narrowly escaping with his wife and children) his young sonne and nurse perished, and sundry others : he founded and builded the towne called Perth, and graunted sundry great priuiledges thereunto,

now called *S. Johns* towne. The King continuing in peace died the nine and fortieth yeare of his raigne, buried in *Abirbrothoke*.

94 *ALEXANDER 2.* succeeded his father in the yeare of the world 5184. in the yeare of Christ 1214. after the raigne 1544. a valiant and good King, and seuerer iusticiar: hee pacified all rebellion in his Realme; he agreed with King *Henry* of England, and married his sister, reteyning Northumberland, Westmerland, Cumber and Huntington, and King *Alexanders* two sisters were married vnto two great Princes of England. He past into France, and renewed the auncient band: in the meane time *Iane* his Queene died without any succession. The next yeare he married at Roxbourgh *Mary* daughter to *Ingelram*, Earle of Coucey in Fraunce, of great beauty, who bare to him a sonne, *Alexander* who succeeded after him: he died in peace the fife and thirtieth yeare of his raigne, buried in *Melrosse*.

95 *ALEXANDER tertius*, succeeded his father in the yeare of the world 5219. in the yeare of Christ 1249. after the raigne 1579. a good young Prince, being at his coronation nine yeares of age. After that the Kings of England and Scotland, with their Nobles conuened in Yorke, where king *Henry* the third of Englands daughter *Margaret*, was married to King *Alexander* of Scotland. Enduring his tender age the Realme of Scotland was well gouerned by his Nobles; he comming to perfect age, willing to execute iustice, summoned the Earles of Mentieth, Athole and Buchquhane, and the Lord of Strabogy, which were all of the name of *Comminges*, and for non comperance denounced them rebels. They with their assistance being a great number, because there was of the same name (by the foresaid Lords) thirty Knights and landed men. They imprisoned the King in Striueling a certaine space. King *Acho* of Norway came into the Isles with many Danes. King *Alexander* to resist him  
came



came with a great armie; there followed a cruell and dangerous battell, long with vncertaine victory, at last the Danes being vanquished, and foure and twenty thousand of them killed, *Acho* was fugitiue to his Ships: his whole Nauie by tempestuous storme being spoyled (returned with foure Ships left of his whole Fleete into Norway). Then after his sonne *Magnus* renouncing all title to the Isles, contracted his sonne *Hanigo* (to be married with King *Alexanders* daughter one yeare of age) at their both perfect age. At this time *Alexander* Earle of Carrike past to the holy land, hauing a daughter *Martha*, who succeeding in his heritage, who married a Nobleman *Robert Bruce*, sonne & heire to *Robert Bruce* Lorde of Anandale in Scotland, and Lord of Cleueland in England. This *Martha* aforesaid inheritrix of Carrike, in the third yeare beare the Nob'e and inuincible Champion, *Robert Bruce* King of Scotland: *Margaret* sister to King *Henry* the third of England, beare to King *Alexander* two sonnes, Prince *Alexander* and *David*, one daughter *Margaret*, married vnto *Hanigo Magnus* sonne, King of Norway, who beare to him *Margaret* called the Mayden of Norway. In this time died *David* King *Alexanders* second sonne. *Alexander* the Prince was married at Roxburge, vnto the Earle of Flanders daughter, whereat many of the Nobles of Scotland and England were present for the time. The third yeare after Prince *Alexander* died at Lundors the twentieth yeare of his age, to the great lamentation of the whole Realme; for in him failed the whole succession of King *Alexander* the third (except the Mayden of Norway) who was begotten on his daughter *Margaret* before rehearsed. King *Alexander* by counsell of his Nobles (after the death of his first Queene) married *Ioleta* the Earle of Drux daughter in Fraunce, by whom he had no succession. He builded the Crosse Church of Peblis. He died of a fal off his horse, ouer the west craig at Kingorne, the seuen and thirtieth year of his raigne, buried in Dun-

fermling. The day before the Kings death, the Earle of March demaunded of one *Thomas Rymour*, what wether should be the morrow? *Thomas* answered, that on the morrow before noone there shal blow the greatest winde that euer was heard in Scotland: on the morrow being almost noone (the ayre appearing calme) the Earle sent for the said *Thomas*, and reproving him, said, There was no appearance. *Thomas* answering, yet noone is not past, immediatly commeth a Post, and sheweth that the King was false and killed. Then *Thomas* said to the Earle, that is the winde that shall blow, to the great calamity of all Scotland. After the death of King *Alexander* the third, the Realme was gouerned by fixe Regents; for the South side of Forth, *Robert* Archbishop of Glasgoue, *Iohn Comming*, and *Iohn* the great Steward of Scotland. For the North side of Forth *VVilliam Frester* Archbishop of Saint *Andrewes*. *Makduffe* Earle of Fiste, *Iohn Comming* Earle of Buchquhane: they gouerned the space of seuen yeares. During which time *Edward* the first King of England sent his Ambassadors into Scotland, for marriage of the Mayden of Norway aforesaid. The Nobles of Scotland being agreed in all points, with the said King *Edward* (sirnamed Longshankes) the Ambassadors of Scotland directed to bring the mayden of Norway, the right inheritrix of Scotland with them: before their arriuing she was departed this present life, by meanes whereof great contention arose betweene *Robert Bruse* and *Iohn Balioll*, the deciding of the said matter was by the Nobles of Scotland (vnwisely) referred to King *Edward*.

96 IOHANNES BALLIOLVS was preferred before *Robert Bruse*, by King *Edward*, sirnamed Longshanke, who being elected Iudge in the foresaid controuerfie, admitting him King, with condition that the said *Baliol* should acknowledge him for his superiour: which condition (refused by *Robert Bruse*) hee as an auaritious vnworthy man receiued, began to raigne in the yeare of the

the world 5263. in the yeare of Christ 1293. after the raigne 1923. a vaine glorious man, little respecting the good of his country, in the fourth yeare he was expelled by the aforesaid King *Edward* into France, where he died long after in exile, Scotland being without King or gouernour the space of nine yeares: during which time King *Edward* cruelly oppressed the land, destroyed the whole auncient monuments, and shedde much innocent blood. About this time *William Wallace*, sonne to Sir *Andrew Wallace* of Cragy Knight, of huge stature and maruellous strength of body, with good knowledge and skill in Warlike enterprises; hereunto such hardinesse of stomacke, in attempting all maner of dangerous exploits, that his match was not any where lightly to be found: he bare inward hate against the English Nation, when the fame of his worthy actes were notified, many Nobles and Commons were ready to assist him: therefore hee was chosen Gouvernor vnder the Baliol, to deliuer the Realme from bondage of England. At this time many Abbeyes and spirituall Benefices were in Englishmens hand, which he by commission of the Archbishop of S. *Andrew*, auoyded and put forth of all partes, and receyuing the whole armie that was vnder the conduct of *John Cuning* Earle of Bucquhan; he conquered many Castles, Fortes and strengths out of English mens hands, King *Edward* being in Fraunce, hearing hereof, sent his Lieutenant *Hugh Craassingham* with a great armie into Scotland, where *William Wallace* encountring him at Striueling bridge, killed the said *Craassingham*, with the most part of his armie, many being drowned, and few escaping away with life: great dearth being in Scotland, he gathered a mightie armie, and past into Northumberland, wasting and spoyling the countrey to Newcastle; for he with his armie remained in England, almost the whole Winter from the feast of All Saints, vntill Candlemas, liuing vpon the spoyle of Englishmens goods. King *Edward* being.

ing in Fraunce, hearing the deedes of *Wallace*, sent his Ambassadour, sore menacing him that had inuaded his Realme, which he durst not haue done, if he had beene at home. *Wallace* answered, that he had taken the aduantage, as he had done in the wrongfull Conquest of Scotland (he being chosen by the Nobles as indifferent Iudge, and further sent word vnto King *Edward*, that (if God fortunate him to liue) he purposed to holde his Easter in England: and comming with an armie of thirty thousand valiant men into England at the appointed time, King *Edward* was readie with an army of threescore thousand vpon Staines Moore to giue them battell. Being ready to ioyne, the Englishmen drew backe, hauing at that time no lust to fight, as appeared: the Scots seeing them draw backe would haue followed, but *Wallace* fearing deceit, slayed them and returned (with infinit spoyle and booties gotten in that iourney) into Scotland. King *Edward* being aduertised that *Wallace* was greatly enuied by the *Cunings*, & *Robert la Bruce*, raised a great armie, and came to Falkirke, and *Wallace* not knowing of any deceit, raised a great armie to resist being in sight of Englishmen, there began a great contention for the leading of the Vantguard, and by their owne misgouernance, many Noblemen were killed, *Robert Bruce* was against the Scottishmen that day. Shortly then after *Wallace* came, and renounced in Perth the Gouvernement, and also refused great and large offers of King *Edward*, to be his subiect, and true man: *Iohn Cuning* and *Simon Froser* being admitted Gouvernours, King *Edward* sent a great armie to Perth, subduing the countrey. The aforesaid Gouvernours raised an armie of eight thousand valiant men. King *Edward* sent with *Ralph Comfray* thirty thousand men, deuiding them in three armies, to passe in three sundry parts through the countrey and to meete at Rosling. The Gouvernours aforesaid, encountring with the first ten thousand defeated them, and so at three sundry times in one day:



day the Scots obtained the victory: King *Edward* impatient hereof, gathered a mighty army of sundry nations, and subdued with great cruelty the most part of the Scottish nation. About this time was *William Wallace* traiterously betrayed by Sir *John Menteib* at Glascoe, and deliuered King to *Edward*, and being brought to London, was cruelly executed in Smithfield.

King *Edward* accusing *Robert Bruce* of a contract made betwixt him and *John Cumyng*, and he straitly denying the same was aduertised by the Earle of Gloucester, of the kings displeasure, causing a Smith to shoe his horses backward in the Winter, the ground being couered with snow he came into Scotland, howbeit he was sharply pursued, and meeting with his brother and some friends, and being aduertised that the *Cumyng* was in the Friers at Dumfreis. After hard commoning, he suddenly killed him, where-through hee purchased many enemies, both English men and Scottish men, and was hardly pursued (especially by the *Cumyngs* being then very potent and rich, and a great number of them.

97 ROBERTVS BRVSSIVS (sonne to *Isabell* King *VVilliams* brothers daughter) began his raigne in the yeare of the world 5276. in the yeare of Christ 1306 after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 1636. a valiant king, good and wise (in his beginning subiect to great affliction and persecution. At last being assisted by *James Dowglasse*) cosen to *William Lambert* Archbisshop of Saint *Andrewes*) tooke all his gold and horses, with sundrie young valiant men of his opinion, who remained with the said King *Robert*, both in warres and peace to the end of his life. Of this *James Dowglasse* descended the valiant and illustre surname of *Dowglasse* the sure target, and defence of Scotland, as in old verse sheweth.

*So many good as of the Dowglasse hath beene,  
Of one surname was neuer in Scotland scene.*

King *Robert* hauing vanquished king *Edward* the second

K

of

*Originall of the  
ancient, noble,  
and valient  
surname of  
Dowglasse.*

of Carnaruen being of sundrie Nations to horse and foote three hundred thousand warriours, and King *Robert* not about thirtie thousand olde, well exercised valiant men at the battell of Bannockburne, deliuered Scotland free from all seruitude of England: All Englishmen being expelled out of the land. Hee married first *Isabel* daughter to the Earle of Marre, who bare to him *Margery*, married to *Walter* the great Steward of Scotland, after her death he married the daughter of *Haymerus de Burck* Earle of Haultouia or Hulster in Ireland, who bare to him *David* the Prince, *Margaret* Countesse of Sutherland, and *Mawde* that died young. *John Balioll* transferred his right of the Crowne of Scotland vnto King *Robert* and his heires. In this time *Hanton* an Englishman) for the killing of one *Spencer* came into Scotland, and was courteously receiued by King *Robert*, and rewarded him with the lands of *Cadyowe*, whose posteritie is spread in great number, now called *Hamiltons* endowed with great honour and riches. King *Robert* died at Cardrose the 24.yere of his raig, buried in Dumfermling.

After this tunc Sir *James Dowglasse* (as most worthy champion) was chosen by the Nobles to passe with king *Roberts* heart to Ierusalem, and there to cause to bury the same within the temple beside the Sepulchre of our Lord, conforme to the said kings direction, because he had auouched or vowed, till he had past with a great armie in defence of the Christian faith against the Turkes and Saracens (if he had not beene hindered or stayed by warres at home) and now preuented by death.

Sir *James Dowglasse* willingly obeyed, as he that most faithfully had serued King *Robert* in his life time, and inclosing the heart in a case of gold, enbalmmed with sweet spices, and precious oyntments, accompanied with Sir *William Sinclair*, and Sir *Robert Logane*, with many other noble and valiant men, past and buried the said heart with great reuerence and solemnity at the place appointed. Therefore the *Dowglas* buries the bloody heart in their armes or Coat.

There

There after Sir *James Dowglasse* with his noble and valiant men accompanied with other Christian Princes then present : Many times obtained great victorie against the Turkes and Sarazens. So that by his often victories he purchast great honours of the Christian name. Purposing to returne home, by tempestuous winds, was compelled to land in Spaine vpon the borders of Granad, where he assisting the King of Aragon in his warres against the Sarazens, obtaining great victories. At last (being negligent of himselfe) was inclosed with one ambushment purposely lead for him by the Sarazens, he and his most valiantly defending were vanquishd and killed with all his Nobles and valiant men.

Thus ended the Noble and valiant *Dowglasse*, one of the most worthy and renowned knights that was in his daies. It is chronicled that he was victorious against the Turks and Sarazens, thirteene times, and against others his enemies in battell fiftie seven times in memory of the *Dowglasse*, in our time there was a port or gate in Danskin called the *Dowglas* port. Now reedified sumptuously (called the Hochindure) the high port, also there are sundrie Earls in the Easterne parts of that name, and specially one was called Graue or Earle *Scotus*, a great Nicromancer, his title was *Ieronimus Scotus*, Graue or Earle of *Dowglasse*, his brethren dwell in Italy.

98 DAVID BRVSSIV succeeded his father the yeare of the world 5300. in the yeare of Christ 1330. after the raigne 1660. a good Prince subiect to much affliction in his youth, being first after the death of Earle *Thomas Rannulph* his Regent, forced for his preservation to passe into France, and returning home at the battell of Durham, was taken and detained prisoner in England twelue yeares, after he was at liberty, hee married the foresaid *Iane*, daughter to *Edward* the secōd, king of England, after her death he married *Margaret Logy* daughter to Sir *Iohn Logy* Knight, and died at Edenbough

without suecession, the fortieth yeare of his Raigne, buried in Hollyrood house.

99 EDVWARDVS BALLIOLVS, sonne to *John Balioll*, assisted by King *Edward* the third, vsurped the Crowne the yeare of the world 5302. in the yeare of Christ 1332. after the raigne 1662. hee was expelled by King *Dauids* Regents, and King *David* established.

100 ROBERTVS STVARTVS, the first King of the *Stewarts*, sonne to *Walter* the great Steward, and *Margery Bruce*, king *Robert Bruce* his daughter, succeeded his mothers brother in the yeare of the world, 5241. in the yeare of Christ 1371. after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 1701. a good, valiant, and victorious king, hee married *Eufame*, daughter to *Hugh* Earle of *Rosse*, who bare to him, *David* Earle of *Straitheirne*, *Waler* Earle of *Athole*, and *Alexander* Earle of *Buchquham*, Lord *Badenoch*, after her death for the affection hee bare to his children begotten before his marriage, hee married *Elizabeth Mure*, daughter to Sir *Adam Mure* Knight; who had borne to him *John*, after called *Robert* the third, Earle of *Carricke*, and *Robert* Earle of *Fiffe*, and *Menteth* and *Eufame*, wife to *James* Earle of *Dowglass*, hee died at *Dundonald*, and buried at *Scone* the nineteenth yeare of his raigne.

101 ROBERTVS tertius (surnamed *John Fernyar*) succeeded his father, in the yeare of the world 5360. in the yeare of Christ 1390. after the raigne 1720. He was a modest and peaceable Prince: hee married *Annabill Drummond*, daughter to the Knight of *Stobhall*, who bare to him *David* the Prince, Duke of *Rothsay*, who died in prison in *Faikland*, by procurement of *Robert* Duke of *Albany* (who aspired to the Crowne) and *James* his second sonne, taken prisoner in his iourney into *Fraunce*, and deteyned by Englishmen the space of eightene years.



yeares. King *Robert* died of displeasure (when he heard his one sonne deceased in Falkland, and the other sonne taken prisoner the sixteenth yeare of his raigne, buried in Paslay.

*Robert* Duke of Albany, Earle of Fiffe and Mentieth, gouerned Scotland the yeare of the world 5376. in the yeare of Christ 1406. after the raigne 1736. *James* the first being captiue in England, a noble and valiant Prince; he died the fourteenth yeare of his gouernment, Duke *Murdo* Earle of Fiffe and Mentieth, was made Gouvernour foure yeares, *James* the first returning home from captiuitie, caused the said *Murdo* and his sonne to be executed for oppression of his subiects.

102 *IACOBVS primus* began his raigne the yeare of the world 5394. in the yeare of Christ 1424. after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 1754. a godly, wise, learned, and vertuous Prince, and a seuerie iusticiar; hee married *Iane* daughter to the Duke of Somerset, Marquesse Dorset, sonne to *Iohn* of Gaunt, third sonne to *Edward* the third, the victorious King of England; who did beare to him two sonnes twinnes, *Alexander* who died shortly, and *James* the second, who succeeded his father, and sixe daughters; *Margaret* wife to *Lewes* the eleventh Dolphin, then after King of Fraunce, *Elizabeth* Duchesse of Britaine, *Iane* Countesse of Huntley, *Elenar* Duchesse of Austria, *Mary* wife to the Lord Camphier, and *Anabella*: he was killed at Perth trayterously, by *Walter* Earle of Arthole. *Robert Grahame* and their complices, who were all apprehended and cruelly tormented to death the thirteenth yeare of his raigne, after his deliuerance out of England, and the one and thirtieth yeare after the death of his father, buried in the Charterhouse of Perth, which he founded.

103 *IACOBVS secundus* succeeded his father in the yeare of the world 5407. in the yeare of Christ 1437. after the raigne 1767. (a Prince subiect to great troubles in

his youth) hee married *Margaret* daughter to *Arnold* Duke of Gilder, sisters daughter to *Charles*, surnamed Audax, the last Duke of Burgundy, who bare to him *James 3. Alexander* Duke of Albany; hee married the Earle of Orkneyes daughter, and begat on her *Alexander* Bishop of Murray: hee parting with her, married in Fraunce the Countesse of Boloine, and begat on her *John Stewart* Duke of Albany, who was many yeares gouvernour of Scotland. The third sonne *John* was Earle of Marre, died in the Canon-gate without succession: the first daughter married one *Thomas Boyd* Earle of Arran, after his death married the Lord *Hammilton*; and by that way the house of *Hammilton* is decorated by the Kings blood. This King was killed at the siege of Roxebourgh the foure and twentieth yeare of his raigne, buried at Holy-rood-house.

104 *IACOBVS tertius* succeeded his father in the yeare of the world 5430. in the yeare of Christ 1460. after the raigne 1790. a good Prince (corrupted with wicked Courtiers) hee married *Margaret*, daughter to the king of Denmarke (surnamed *Dines*) and king of Norway, who in his fauour renounced all title that hee had any manner of way to Orkney, Schetland and the Isles for euer, who bare to him *James* the fourth, *Alexander* Bishop of S. *Andrewes* and Duke of Albany, and *John* Earle of Marre. They died both without succession; he made peace with King *Henry* of England, who (like a liberall Prince) for the fauour he had receiued in Scotland, restorred the towne of Berwicke to the King. *Thomas Cochrane* and *William Rogers* (his peruerse Courtiers) were hanged at the bridge of Lawder. The King was killed at Bannockburne the nine and twentieth yeare of his raigne, buried at Cambuskenneth.

105 *IACOBVS quartus* succeeded his father in the yeare of the world 5459. in the yeare of Christ 1489. after the raigne 1819. a noble and couragious Prince, both  
wife

wife and godly: he made peace with England, and married *Margaret*, eldest daughter to *Henry* the seventh King of England, & *Elizabeth*, daughter to *Edward* the fourth, in whose persons the cruell warres betweene the houses of *Lancaster* and *Yorke* were pacified, the foresaid *Margaret* bare to him *James* the fifth: he was killed at *Flodden* in battell the five and twentieth year of his raigne, buried at *Holy-rood-house*.

106 *IACOBVS quintus* succeeded his father in the year of the world 5484. in the year of Christ 1514. after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 1844. a wise valiant Prince, and seuerall Iusticiar: he married *Magdalen* daughter to the King of Fraunce, who died shortly after; he married *Mary* of Lorraine, Duchesse of Longueuil, daughter to *Claude* Duke of Guise, who bare to him two sonnes and one daughter *Marie*: hee died of displeasure at *Falkland*, the nine and twentieth year of his raigne, buried at *Holy-rood-house*.

107 *MARIA* succeeded her father in the year of the world 5513. in the year of Christ 1543. after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 1873. (a Princessse virtuously enclined) she married *Francis* Dolphin, after King of France; after whose death she returned into Scotland, and married *Henry Stewart* Duke of Albany, &c. Lord *Darley*, a comely Prince, sonne to *Mathew* Earle of *Lennox* (pronepny to *Henry* the seventh King of England) to whom she bare *Charles: James* the sixth now our most gracious soueraigne king, afterwards comming into England, was receiued with greathumanity, and after she was captiue, at length put to death the eighth of February. 1586.

108 *CAROLVS IACOBVS sextus*, succeeded to his mother in the year of the world 5537. in the year of Christ 1567. after the beginning of the raigne of Scotland 1897. a godly learned Prince, indued with singular knowledge, and a sincere professor of the Gospel: he married

*Anna*

*Anna* daughter to *Fredericke* the second, King of Denmarke and Norway; and *Sophia* onely daughter to *Ulricus* Duke of Meckleburgh, our most gracious Queene, who hath borne the royall and hopefull Prince, *Henry Frederike* Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothsay and Cornwall, Earle Palatin of Chester, great Steward of Scotland, and Earle of Carest, the nineteenth of February, 1593. in the Castle of Striueling; *Elizabeth* the nineteenth of August 1596. *Charles* Duke of Yorke and Albany, Earle of Rosse, the nineteenth of Nouember 1600. His Maiesty is now King of great Britaine, France and Ireland, defender of the faith. The Lord of his great mercy, for Christ his sake, encrease all royall vertues in his Highnesse, that he may remaine a comfort vnto Christs Church, within his Maiesties Dominions.

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## To the Authour.

**T**He *Romane Tullie*, *Rose of all that race*,  
*Of facund Mercur*; *boldly vnaffrayde*  
*In Milos fence*, *to Clodius deface*  
*This sacred sentence in the Senate sayd:*  
*Nought only for our selues we're borne to toyle,*  
*But for our friends, and for our native soyle.*

*Thou wisely weighed bes these words I finde,*  
*Thou cairs to cleere thy countrey from obscure,*  
*To please thy friends, thou fram'st thy wit and minde,*  
*And by thy light thy countries light is pure:*  
*She brought thee forth to light, thou takes like*  
*who made thee see, to make her shine againe. (paine,*





A TRVE DESCRIPTI-  
ON AND DIVISION OF THE  
WHOLE RE ALME OF SCOTLAND,  
of the situation, distance, and commoditie in  
euery part thereof, and of the principall Ci-  
ties, Townes, Abbeyes, Palaces, Forts,  
*Castles, Towres, and  
Riuers.*

**S**COTLAND is diuided from England  
by certaine Marches, from the East Sea,  
called the Scottish Sea, to the West Seas,  
called the Ireland Sea, from the mouth of  
Tweed, vp the same riuer, till it come be-  
twixt Werke and Hadden, where the  
March leaues the riuer, and passing South-west by dearne  
wayes, knowne onely to the inhabitants of that countrey,  
till it come to Redden-Burne, or Water; and so vp the  
said Burne, while it come to the height of the Fellis of  
Cheuiot, and so west by the toppes of the Fellis, till a  
March ditch (called the Meir ditch) and so endlong in the  
Meir ditch, till it fall in the riuer of Carshope, and downe  
Carshope while it fall in Liddail, and downe Liddail  
while Eske and Liddail meete, and taking Aifte at the  
north side of Eske, goeth endlong a ditch, while it come  
to the riuer of Sarke, and so downe Sarke while it fall in  
Sulwait, where the waters of Annan, and Nith, running se-  
uerally in Sulway, all in one channell in the Irish Sea: ma-  
keth

keth plentie of fishes: also by flowing and ebbing of furious tides, made through many lands ends, and partly by inundation of the said waters, there is very dangerous quicke sands, called Sulway sands, that no man may passe safely over them without perill (except they have one accustomed guide) because of sinking holes that are frequent in them, being every tyde ouerflowed with the Sea. The trauellers take their iourney through them at a low or ebbe water: if any man or horse fall in, his fellow trauellers casting their clokes or other clothes about that part where he sinkes in, and so running often about, the sand swels vp in a height, and so vomits out that which is fallen in the sinking hole. Vpon the banckes of Sulway in Iune and Iuly, the countrey people gather vp the sand within the flood-marke, bringing it to land, and laying it in great heapes. There after taking the salt spring water, and casting it vpon the sand (with a certaine deuce) causing the water to runne through the sand to a hollow pit, purposely made to receiue the water: which water being boiled in a little vessell of lead, there is made thereof good white salt, and sometimes gray salt, after the temperance of the weather. This part is called the salt Coats.

The reason of the variation of the foresaid Marches was, vpon diuers debates and controwersies, arising betwixt the borderers of both the Realmes; which being referred to the arbitrement of sundry Commissioners, of both the Nations, were set down according to the power of the parties. Thus the Marches being set forth particularly, beginning at the Mers, wherein at the mouth of Tweede stands the auncient and martiall towne of Barwicke, and strong Castle, well walled and strengthened: the chiefe towne of the Mers, the Scottish Sea on the East. Next is the towne of Haymouth, with the Castles of Ayr-towne, Hutonhall, Manderstown, Cockburne, Easter and Wester Nisbets, with Wedderlie, the towne and Abbey of Coldingham by the Sea. South-west from Barwicke  
lies

lies the towne of Duns, the towne of Langton with the Castle, the Abbeyes of Coldstreame and Ecklis demolished, the Castles of Craighame, the Earle of Homes principall Residence, and Wedderburne, the very strong Castle of Fastcastle. The riuers in the Mers are Ei, Whistour, Blakitur, and Ednem water. This countrey is plenteous and abundant in all things necessary for the vse of man.

West from the Mers lies Tewiotdail, Liddisdail, Ewisdail, Eskdail, Wauchopdail, and Annandail, taking their names from Tiot, Liddil, Ews, Eske, Wauchope, and Annan, running seuerally through the said Dailes. In Tewiotdail lies the auncient strong Castle of Roxbourgh demolished. The Castle of Cesturd, the Lord of Roxbourgh speciall Residence: the Castles of Little-deane, and Markerstowne, the auncient towne and Abbey of Kelso, with the Castle of Flures, the towne and Abbey of Jedburgh, the Castles of Bown-jedburgh, Hunthill, Hundelie, Crailling, and Edyartowne, with many other stone strong houses, tedious to describe, the Towne and Abbey of Melrose, the Towne and Abbey of Driburgh, the Towne of Hawicke, the Castles of Kaiwers and Branzholme, the Lord of Balcluchs special Residence. The Riuers in Tewiotdail are Tiot, Tweed, Kail, Auchnom, Jed, Rewl, Slictricke, Borthuicke and Eall.

*Tewiotdail,*

In Liddisdail is the auncient Castle of Harmetage: The Castles of Prickinhauch, Mangerstowne and Whitrow. In Eskdail is the Castle of Langhorne.

*Liddisdail.*

*Eskdail.*

In Annundaile is the Castle of Lochmabane, inuironed with a number of Loches, replenished with diuers goodly fishes. The Lord *Maxwells* speciall residence. The townes of Annundaile are, the towne of Annanwich, a strong demolished Castle, the towne of Lochmabane, the towne of Moffat, the Castles of Bonschaw, Newby Bred-kirk, Hoddon, Howmanis, and Hoddamfians, next standeth the watch tower of Repentance. The Castles of Loch-house, Loch-wood, Speldings, Roos,

*Annandail.*

and Kirk-Michael. The riuers in Annandaile are Annan, Sark, Kirtill milk, Ey, Kinnill, Ewan, and Moffat, a fertile countrie, and good for pastoring: West from Annandaile lies Niddisdaile, taking the name from the water of Nith, where stands the towne and Castle of Dumfries with a pleasant bridge of large fine stones, the towne and castle of Sanquhar. The Lord *Sanquhars* speciall residence the town of Disdeare, the Colledge of Lincluden, the Abbey of Haliwode. In Niddisdaile are diuers ancient houses, and Castles demolished: And yet standing, the strong Castle of Carlaucrock, the ancient Castle of Drumlainrig, and Disdeer, the ancient Castle of Mortoun demolished, the Castles of Closburn, the Castle of Torthorral, the Lord of Torthorrails, principall residence, the Castles of Muswell and Glencarne. North from Niddisdaile a little inclining to the East lies Cliddisdaile.

Cliddisdaile taking the name from the riuer Clyde beginning at Crawfurd moore, wherein lies Cravert-John, Dowglasdale, Ewendaile; Carne-wath moore, Bodwell moore, the townes of Cliddisdaile are Lanarke, Hamilton towne and Palice. The Marquesse of Hamiltons speciall residence with the Castle demolished, Boithwell with the Colledge. The Citie and Castle of Glasgow, the Archbishop seate, verie populous with a sumptuous Cathedral Church containing a lower and ouer Church, couered with lead, also a flourishing Vniuersitie in liberall sciences and Theology: adiacient to this Citie is a large stone bridge ouer the riuer Clide, wherein falles diuers other the riuers as Ewen, Dowglasfe, Lismehago, there is an Abbey of the same name, the water of Ewan, the water of Cadder, the two Maidens, and Cutter water. In Cliddisdaile is the Castle of Crawfurde, the ancient Castle of Dowglasfe, the Earle of Anguish principall residence. The Castles of Crawfurd-John, Lamington, Couthley, the strong Castle of Drassan. This countrey is plentifull of all necessities. In the ouer ward of Cliddisdaile, there is



a hill or mount whereout springs three rivers, Tweed running in the Scottish Sea, Annan in the Irish Sea, and Clide in the great Ocean, South-East from Cliddisdale lyeth, Tweddale, named so from Tweed, the speciall towne is Peblis with a religious house called the Crose Church, and the Castle of Drochellis, with the strong Castle of Nejdpethe, the Lord Zesteris residence. The Castles of Traquhair, Grism, Ormstoun, Horsburge, Dawicke, Dremmelger, Smithfield, Cringeltie, and Dearn-hall. The waters of Tweddale are Tweede, Quair, Mamier, Higger, Tarffe, Lyne Peblis water, and Lithnops. This country is good for pasturing

East from Tweddale lieth Heriot moore, Galla water, and Lauderdaile, with the towne and Castle of Lauder, taking the name from the water of Lidder, there being pendicles of other Shieres, I omit particularly to describe them, South from Tweddale lieth forrest Shyre, the speciall towne is Sel-kirk, three miles distant to the south is the old Castle of Newark. There is two goodly Rivers, Zara, and Ethrik, both falling in Tweede, Zara cometh out of a great Loth called the Loth of the Lowis, wherein is abundance of fishes, this country is also good for pasturing.

Lothian, taking the name from Loth King of the Picts is devided from the Mers; by one part called the Easter peece, & by Lammer-mure on the South from Tweddale on the Southwest. In East Lothian are the Castles of Dun-glasse, Innerwick, Broxmouthe, and Spor, Stanypeth, Waigtoun, Whittingham, Nuntaw, Harroestoun, Saltoun, Kier, Winttoun; Ormestoun, the townes in Lothian are Dum-barre, with a strong Castle demolished the townes of Tunningham, and North Barwicke with an Abbey, Dirktoun and Castle, Fentoun towne and Castle, Seitoun towne and Pallace. The Earle of Winton speciall residence, the strong hold and Castle of Tantalloun, the towne of Aber-Lady. Haddington towne and Abbey, the Castle of Lethingtoun, the Lord Thurlbans speciall residence, the

the castle of Greichtoun; Soweray Abbey, the towne of Prestoun with the castle, the towne of Prestoun pannes, the townes of Tranent, Mussilburgh, and Enneresk. The towne of Dalkenb with the castle, the Earle of Mortons speciall residence, the towne of New-bortie, with the Abbey: The Earle Lothians residence, the towne of Leith a commodious haven for ships, and the Sea port of Edinburgh right well shipped.

*Edinburgh.*

Edinburgh, the speciall and headburgh in Scotland, chiefe Iustice seate of the Realme, strongelie builded with stone. The most part of the houses are five, sixe, or seven stories high, wherein is a goodly Vniuersity, flourishing in all sciences, for instruction of the youth; fortified on the West, with a most strong Castle builded vpon a high rock, kept by the Kings Captains, which Castle commands the said burgh, called of old the Maiden Castle, founded by ~~Cromwell~~ *Cromwell*, the first King of Picts. Before the birth of our Saviour 330. yeares: Circuite vpon the East, South and West with a stone wall, and vpon the North strengthened with a Loch. It is also decored with the kings Pallace, and Abbey of Holy Rood-house vpon the East part: within seven miles to this burgh, vpon the East, South and West parts, and within two miles vpon the North part, there is of Noble and Gentlemens Pallaces, Castles and strong builded Towres and stone houses (not as yet nominated) above an hundred. Also the towne of Cra-mond, lying vpon Almond. The riuers in Lothiane, are Teme, Aske, the riuers of Leith, the water of Almond, Lothiane is very plenteous & right abundant in all things necessary for the vse and sustentation of man.

*West-Lothian.*

*Linlithgow.*

Next East Lothian lies in West Lothian, the Shirifdome of Linlithgow, with the towne of Linlithgow, and the most pleasant Kings Pallace, with a very commodious Parke and Loch vnder the Pallace wall. Not farre distant is the strong Fortresse and Castle of Blacknesse, inuironed with the Sea. The ancient demolished Castle of Abercorne,

bercorne, the towne of the Queenes ferry. The Castles of Dundas, Barnbugall, Cragichall, Didestowne, Newlistowne, the towne of Kirklistown, the Castles of Neddrie, Cadder, Torphican, Kinneil, the towne of Barroffon Nes.

Auene water, whereon there is a stone bridge, deuides Sterling shire from west Lothian at the South: the Firth or Forth at the East, which Firth piece and piece becommes narrow, till it grow to the quantity of a reasonable Riuer, neerer vnto Struelling bridge. There is but one water worthy to make account of, that runnes thorough it, named Carron. There are two little earthen kelds, builded as may appeare, by men (being ancient monuments) called *Duini pacis*, that is, the kelds of peace. Two miles downward vpon the same water, there is a round building without lime, made of hard stone, in such sort that one part of the vppermost stones is indoried with the stone that lies directly vnder it; so that the whole worke, by this coniunction mutually, and burthen of the stones, uphold it selfe; growing narrow by little and little from the ground to the head, where it is open like a Dove-coot. The common people call it *Armbury* Quen. Vpon Carson was situate the famous Ciste of Canelon, chiefe Citie of the Pictes, founded by *Cymbrochus Canelon*, afore the birth of Christ three hundred and thirty yeares, destroyed and abolished by King *Kenneth the great*, about the yeare of Christ 846. In this country is the Abbey of Manwell, the Castles of Haining, Bowmle, and Cummertald, the Earle of Wigtownes Residence, with the woode, the tore wood, and tore wood side, the towne of Falkirk, the Castles of Kers, and Calender, the Earle of Linlithgow Residence. The Castles of Donipace, Harbertshire, west Quarter, Arth, Possowles, Camoke, Bruse Castle, the Palace of Elphinstowne, the Lord Elphinstones residence, the Castles and Towers of Easter and Wester Polmaise, and Chattrishall the ancient towne, with the most strong fortresse and Castle, and sumptuous Palace of

Stiue-

Striueling, builded vpon a high rock, with a pleasant and commodious Parke vnder the Castle wall. In this shire is the Castles and Towres of Towch, Gargunnok, Broich, Lekke, Dundaffe, Kilsyth, Manners, and Powes. Beyond the bridge of Striueling lies the Abbey of Cambus, Kinneth, with the Castle, the Towne and Castle of Alloway, the Towne and Castle of Clackmannan; the Castles of Tulliallan & Sawchy, Blair, Valeysfield, Kinnedder, Aikinhed, Menstre, the town and Abbey of Culrosh, with the new builded Palace. Next adia-cent to Striueling shire lies Lennox, diuided from the Barony of Rensfrew, by Clyde: from Glasgow, by the water of Heluin, at the foote of the hilles of Grangebean, Loch-lomond runnes downe a low valley foure and twenty miles of length, and eight of breadth, hauing more then twenty foure Islands within the same.

This Loch besides abundance of other fishes, hath a kinde of fish of the owne, named Pollac, very pleasant to eate: the water of Leuin runneth out of Loch-lomond Southward, which water hath giuen the name to the country, running so strong, that no man (without danger) may passe the same: Leuin entreteth into Clyde, neere to the most strong and inuincible fortresse and Castle of Dumbarton, standing vpon very high Rockes, with abundance of fresh water Springs, one spring being in Summer wholsome cold, and in winter sweete, warme: no rocke nor hill, being within more as a mile to the foresaid strength and Castle. Next adia-cent is the towne of Dumbarton, pleasantly situate vpon the Riuer of Leuin, the principall towne in the Duchie of Lennox; within the which there is many strong Castles, Towers and stone houses, as the Castles and Towers of Kirkmichael, Rosdo, Tarbat, Arneccle, Kilmahow, Ardeth, Kilmarannoch, Buquhannane, Drummakeil, Cragiuarne, Ballindalloch, Kilcroch, Balglas, Fentrie, Duntreith, Craigbarnut, Cloret Woodhed, Cochnoch, Balquhannaran, Drumry, Dunglas with



with sundry others tedious to declare.

The Duke of Lennox is superior to the most part of the Gentlemen inhabitants in this countrey, and many in the Barony. Next lies the Barony of Renfrew, taking the name from the towne of Renfrew, wherein the Session of Iustice is kept to the Countrey. It is diuided in the midst by two waters, both called Carth. The towne of Paislay pleasantly situate vpon the riuer Carth, with the Abbey thereof, the Earle of Abircornes speciall Residence, with most pleasant Orchards and Gardens. In this countrey lies the Castle of Sempil, the Lord Sempils special Residence, with the Castles and Towers of Cruikstone, Marns, Cathcart, Hag, vpper Pollok and nether Polloke, Hakket, the Lord Ros residence. Cardonald the Lord of Blantirs residence, Blackhall, Caldwell, Stanelie, Ellerslie, Ithonslow, Waterstowne, Ramsfuley, Dochail, Raalslowne, Biltries, Craganis, Housloun, Barrochane, Dargewell, Blacksloun, Selwiland, Walkinshaw, Inchchennā, Arskin, Bishoptoun Boghall, Funlastown, Newwerke, Grinoke, Ardgowan, Glengarnoch, Kilburne, & Lady-land, with many others, strong stone houses tedious to rehearse. These countries aforesaid are plenteous in cornes bestiall and fishings. Next lies Cuninghame, deuided from Kyle, by the water of Vrwine: at the foote thereof is situate the towne of Vrwine, a goodly Marchant towne, with a strong stone bridge. The towne of Kilmarnocke, the towne and castle of Kilmaris, the Earle of Glencarnes residence, the town & castle of Newmills, the towne of Salt Coats, where great store of white Salt is made, the towne of Largs, the town and Abbey of Kilwinning, the Castle of Deane the Lord *Boys* residence, the Castle & Palace of Lowdon the Lord *Lowdons* speciall residence, the castles of Eglintowne, Kirelaw, Ardrossin, the Earle of Eglintowns residence, Cuninghame-head, Blair, Robertland, Gyffin, Eastwood, Caldwell, Rowallen, Law, Fairly, Kelburne, Arneil, Knock, Skelmurly. In the towne of Vrwine the Iudge Ordinary holdes

iustice. Kyle and Cuningham were called of olde Silurta. Their countries are fertile in cornes and bestiall. Next lies Kyle, diuided from Carricke, by the water downe, which descends out of Loch-downe, wherin there is a strong tower builded vpon an Isle. This water runnes West in the Firth of Clyde, in the midst of Kyle runnes the water of Air, which diuides Kyle in Kings Kyle, and Kyle Stewart, a part of the Princes principalitie. At the mouth of the water, on the South side is situate the auncient Marchant town of Air, taking the name from the water, the principall Bourgh of the whole Shire, pleasantly builded in a plaine field, hard on the Sea, very populous, and well shipped, with faire stone houses, most couered with blew sklate, with a large stone bridge, passing to the new town of Air, with a castle and Palace. The towne and castle of Machling, the town and castle of Cumnoke, the towne of Preskirk, the iustice seate of Kyle Stewart, the townes of Gassown and Ricardtown, the castles of Dundonald, Sundrum, the Lord of Cathcarrs residence. The Castles of Ochiltre, with the towne, the Lord Ochiltres residence. The castles of Caprintown, Gaitgirth, Cragie, Entirkign, Gassown, Selnocke, Carnal, Bar, Lochmoreis, Terringean Cars, Drongane, Sorne, Dregornie, Sornbeg, Monton, Afflecke and Barskymmy, the Loch of Martuane, with a strong tower. Loch fergus, with an Isle, with many growing trees, where great plenty of Herons resort, with the Loch of Feal: there is a decayed Monastrie in it. The Riuer in Kyle are Air, Luggar, Feal and Selnocke, Luggar and Feal runnes in the water of Air, and so in the Firth of Clyde. The water of Selnocke runnes in the water of Vruing, and so in Clyde. This countrey abounds in strong & valiant men, where was borne the most renowned and valiant Champion *William Wallace*, in the Barony called Ricardtown, then his fathers Style, thereafter of Craigy and Ricardtowne. Fiue miles from Air is a place called Coels field, where the King of Britons called Coell

was.

was killed, by the Scots and Pictes, vpon the water of Dewne. This countrey is plenteous of bestiall, reasonably corned with abundance of Cornes.

Next Kyle lies Carrick, bordering with Galloway, vnder Lochrean, of old called Loch-calpin, declyning while it come to Clydis-firth: in Carricke are two goodly waters, plenteous of fishes, the water of Stinchar, at the foot thereof stands the towne of Ballintrea; where is great plentie of Herrings and other fishes, the castles of Arslinchar, Craigneil, builded vpon a strong rocke with the castle of Knockdolean. Vpon the water of Girwane are the castles of Bargany, Blairquhan, Dalwharran, Cassils, Dunure, the Earle of Cassils residence. The castles of the Koe, Ardmillanx, Careltowne, Killoquhan, Balteffane, Keirs, Auchendrane, the abbey of Corraguel. There was a goodly Merchant towne, of olde called Carrike, founded by Caratake King of Scots, whereof remaines nothing: the principall towne is now Mayeboll, where the Iudge ordinary holds iustice. Next adiacent with Carricke lies Galloway, of olde called Brigantia, bordering with Niddisdail, almost declyning to the South; the shire wherof inclosed, all the rest of that side of Scotland is more plentifull store of bestiall Thane cornes. The waters of Galloway are Vre, Dee, Terfe, Fleit, Kenne, Cree, and Losse; which runne all in the Ireland Sea. There is almost no great hills in Galloway, but it is full of craggie knols: the waters gathering together in the valleyes betwixt those knols, make almost innumerable Loches; from whence the first floud that comes before the autumnall Equinoctiall, causeth such abundance of waters to run, that there come forth of the said Loches incredible number of Eeles, and are taken by the countrimen in wand creeles, who salting them, obtaine no small gaine thereby. The farthest part of that side is the head, called Nouantum, vnder the which there is a haven at the mouth of the water of Lossie named Rerigonins. In the other side of Galloway, o-

uer againſt this haven from Glyddis-forth, there enters another haven named commonly Lochryen, or Vidogora: all that lieth betwixt thoſe two hauens, the countrey people call the Rynes, that is, the point of Galloway: Alſo Nouantum, the Mule, that is, the Becke, In Galloway are the townes of Kirkcubright well ſituate for a merchant towne a good Harbery, with a Caſtle Whithorne is the Biſhops ſeat there. Wigtoun a goodly Market town, the towne of Innermeſſane, Minigooff, and Saint Iohns Clachane. The Abbey of new Abbey Glenluſe, Sall-Syde, Dundrenan, and Tongland, the Caſtles of the Treawe, Barcloy, Hillis, Orchardtoun, Bomby in Lochfergus, Cumpſtoun, Cardenes, Wreythis, Kenmure, Kirkgunze. The great ſtrength and Caſtle of Crowgiltoun, builded on a rocke hard on the Sea, the Caſtles of Garleis, Large, the greate Caſtle of Clare, the Caſtles of Dunskaye, Corſell, Lochnee, the Loches of Galloway are Rubinfranco, Carlingwork, Myretoun which neuer freezes, for any froſt that chances.

The weſtmoſt of the hils of Grangebean make the border of Lennox, the hilles are cutted by a little boſome of the Sea named for the ſhortneſſe thereof Gerloch at the entrie thereof ſtandeth the Caſtle of Roſeneth, beyond this Loch there is a greater Loch named from the water that runneth in it Lochlowng, this water is the March betweene Lennox and Cowall, this Cowall, Argyle, and Knapdall altogether called Argyle are deuided in many parts by many narrow creekes that run out of the firſh of Clyde into them. In Cowall is the Caſtle and towne of Dunnone, where is the Biſhop of Argyle his ſeate, there is one moſt notable Loch called Loch ſyne, which is in length threſcore miles: vpon Lochſyne is ſituate the Caſtle Palace and towne of Inraray, the principall reſidence of the Earle of Argyle: Alſo doth the Sheriffe of Argyle keepe his Courts of Juſtice, this Loch is moſt plentifull of Herings and all other fiſhes: On this Loch are ſituate di-



uers Castles and Gentlemens places, as Castle Lauchlane, the Otter and Dunetrewne in Knapdall is Loghaw, and therein a little Ile where there is a strong Castle of the same name, there is also the Castle of Tarbat. In Argyle is the strong Castle of Carriek, builded vpon a rocke, within Loch goyle, there is also the Colledge of Kilmun, the water of Awe runneth out of Loch-how, and is the onely water of all that countrey that doe run in the Dewcalidon Sea. South and by VVest from Knapdall lieth Kantere: The head land of the countrey right ouer against Ireland, deuided by the sea, of the breath of sixteen miles onely. In Kantere is the Castles of Dunauerty, and Sadell, the towne and Castle of Kilkerraine, situate in the Loch of the same name Kantere is more long then broad, ioyning to Knapdal by so narrow a throat about one mile of breadth, which ground is sandy, and lieth so plaine and low that Marriners drawing along, their vessels as gallies and boats through it makes their iourney a great deale shorter then to passe about Kintire which is the common passage Lorne lies next, & Contaygne with Argyla on the backe thereof where standeth the most ancient Castle of Dunstaffage, in which were the Kinges of Scotland in old times crowned, where also the Marble fatall Chaire remained more then one thousand yeares. In Lorne are also the Castles of Carnacery, and that of Makdules built vpon a right rockie mountaine. The countrie of Argyle, Knapdall & Cowell do abound of bestiall, kye, sheepe and great store of venison, and abundant in fishes. Lorne marcheth still with Argyle vntill it come to Haber, or rather Loch-haber: A plaine countrey not vnfruitfull. The countrey where the hilles of Grangebean are, most easie to be trauelled, named broad Alben, that is to say, the highest part of Scotland. And the highest part of broad-Albin is called Drumalbin, that is the backe of Scotland so termed. For forth of the backe waters doe run in both the seas. Some to the North, and some South. Habre or rather

Lochaber marcheth with Badzenoch, which hath as it were a backe running out through the midst of it, which spouts forth waters in both the seas, Lochaber marching with Badzenoch, tending by little and little towards the Deucalidon sea, a country abundant in cornes and great plenty of fishes, for besides the abundance of fresh water fishes produced by a great number of waters, the Sea runnes within the countrey, in a long channell, and being narrow at the mouth, the water kept in betwixt two high bankes, and spreading wide inward, makes the forme of a Stanke, or rather of a Loch, a place where ships may lie sure as in a haven adjacent with Calkmananshire, lies Fyffe, beginning at the towne of Torre-burne, with the castles of Torre, Cromby, Pickfirran, Pictincreiff, the towne of Dumfermling and Abbey thereof, founded by King *David* the first, the Kings of Scotland were buried there a long time, the Pallace therof now repaired by the Queenes Maiesties cōmand, & charges where the Earle of Dumfermling Chancellor of Scotland hath his residence. The towne of Lymkellis with the castle of Rosslyn, the towne of the Queens ferry vpon the North. In the middle of Forth, vpon a rocke is the fortresse & decayed castle of Inchgaruy. By East lies in the same water Saint Colmis Inch, with a demolished Abbey, abundant with conies, and good pasturing for sheepe. Next in the mid Firth lies Inchkeith with a demolished Fortresse fertile of conies, and good for pasturing of sheepe. East from Inchkeith, within Forth lies a very high and big Rocke inuironed with the Sea; called the Basse, inuincible hauing vpon the top a fresh spring where the Solane geese repaires much, and are very profitable to the owner of the said strength. Next the Basse in the mouth of Forth lies the Ile of May a mile long, and three quarters of a mile in breadth, there was a religious house, with many fresh water springs, with a fresh Loch abundant with Eeles: This Ile is a goodly refuge for saylers in time of tempest. By East the  
Ile

Ile of May twelue miles from all land in the German seas, lies a great hidden rocke called Inchcape, very dangerous for navigators, because it is ouerflowed euery tide. It is reported in old times vpon the said rocke, there was a Bell fixed vpon a tree or timber, which rang continually, being moued by the Sea, giuing notice to the saylers of the danger. This Bell or Clocke was put there, and maintained by the Abbot of Aber-brothok, and being taken downe by a Sea Pirote, who a yeare thereafter perished vpon the same rocke with ship and goods in the righteous iudgement of God. Returning to the ancient towne of Innerkething, adioyning thereto is the most comfortable and safe refuge for saylers in time of storme, called Saint Margarets hope. The castles of Dunnybirfill, Dalgatie, and Fordell, the towne and castel of Aberdour, the Loch of Cowstoun, the castell of Orterstoun, the towne of Brunt-Iland, with the castle, the castels of Balmuto, Balwery, Hal-randes, and Raith. The towne and castell of Kingorne, the castles of Seyfield, and Abbots-hall: the towne of Kirkealdy, the castles of Bogy & Rauens-houch, the Lord Sinclairis speciall residence, towne of Dysart, the towne of VVesterwemis and the castle, the castle of Easterwemis, the Lord Colweil chiefe residence, the townes of Buckhauen, and Lewynis mouth, so named from the riuer of Lewin out which comes of Loch-Lewin, the towne of Kenneway, the castles of Dury, Lundy and Largow, with the towne thereof, the castles of Rires, Bulcharas, and Kinnochar, with the Loch thereof, the towne of Earles ferry, the castles of Kelly and Ardrosse, towne of Eliot. The towne and castles of Saint Monanes, Carnbie, and Balkaskie, the towne and Abbey of Pictonweme, the Lord of Pictonwemes residence, the townes of Anstruther with the castle, the castles of Bosy, Pitterthy, the townes of Innergelly, and Siluer-dikes: the castles of Erdry, third part, West-Berns, the towne of Craile, with the Prouestry and demolished castle, the castles and towres of Balcomy, Worne-

Wormestoun, Randerstoun, Newhall, Camno, Kipper, Pitmille, Kinkell, Strawithy, Lamberletham, Lachochar. The Citie of Sanctandros, the Metropolitane and Archbishops Seat, with a strong Castle and Abbey decored with three Vniuersities for learning in all sciences. In old time the Churches in this Citie most curiously and sumptuously builded, and now decayed from this Citie West vpon the water of Eddin lies the Castles of Nydy, Rumgary, Dairsey, Blebo. The towne of Cowper, the chiefe Iustice seate, the Castle of Corstoun, the Castle of Struther, the Lord Lendsayes principall residence, the Castles of Inglishtarwet, Craighall, Bruntoun, Balgony, the towne of Merkinsche, the towne of Falkland with the kings Palace, with a pleasant parke abundant, with Deares and other wilde beasts. The towne Stramiglo with the Castle, the Loch of Rossy, with the Tower thereof Hill-Carney and Nachtown. The two promontories called the Loumonds, the towne of Leslie with the Castle, the Castles of Straith-Endrie, and Arnat, the Loch of Inchgaw, with the Castle within, the Castles of Dowhill, Killerny, Ady, Cleisch, the Loch of Loch-lewin with a strong Castle, abundant in all fresh fishes, with the New-house adiacent thereto, the Castle of Burley, the Lord *Burleyes* residence, the Castle of Balluaird, the towne of Newbrough, the Abbey of Lundors, the Lord of Lundors residence. The Castle of Bambreich, the Earle of Routhous speciall residence. The Abbey of Balmerinloch, The Castles of Collarny, Ferne, Perbroth, Mordocarny, Maquhany, Forret, Kynneir, the towne of Lucers, with the Castle, the Castles of Earleshall, Colluthy, the townes of East and West Ferreis, the riuers in Fyiff are Lewin, Eddin, Ore, Lochty, the two Quichis, the waters of Largo, Kendlie, and Stramiglo.

This countrey is abundant in cornes, fruits bestiall, and all sort of fishes, with abundance of coale and salt: and all the



the aforesaid Sea townes, very populous and wel shipped. Straitherne taking name from Erne, which runneth out of Locherne. The principal country of Perth-shire is diuided on the South from part of Fiffe, Kinroshire & Clakmanan-shire by the Ochel hills, the tops of the hils serving for march: for as the water springs doe fall towards the North, they belong to Straithern, and as they fall towards the South they appertaine to Kinroshire, Culroshire, and Clakmanan-shire, by ambiriō diuided: in old times all their three shires were vnder the iurisdiction of Perth. The Stewartrie of Mentieth, liand in Perth shire, wherein lies the Abbey of Inch-mahomo with the castles and towers of Cardrose, Archopple, Balinton, Quolze, Burnbanke, Row, Keir, Knockhill, Calendar, Leny, Cambusmore, Torre and Lainricke, lying vpon Teith water, giuing the name to Montieth. The strong Fort and castle of Downe. Nowtowne, Argatie and Kirk-bryd, the Eärle of Monteiths residence. Next lies in Perthshire, the citie of Dumblane, the Bishop of Dumblans residence, the castles and towers of Kippinrose, Cromlix, Buttergasse and castle Campbell. Returning to the towne of Abirnethy, sometime the Metropolitane citie of the Piētes, liand in Straithern, marching with Fiffe, where the Earle of Angusse hath there Sepulchres. By Mugdrum and Balgony runneth the riuer of Erne in Tay, which is the greatest riuer in Scotland. At the foote of the Ochellis lies the castles & towers of Craigpotte, & Knight-potte, Fordel, Ardrose Balmanno, Exmagirdle and Forgon, where the water of Meth flowed from the Ochellis, giuing name to the castle of Innermeth, the Lord of Innermeths residence. The castles and Towers of Condie, Keltie, Garuoke, Duncrub, Newtowne, Glenaigles, the towne of Doning and Auchtirardour, the castle of Kincardin, the Earle of Montroze speciall residence, the castles of nether Gaske and Tullibardin, the Earle of Tullibardin speciall residence, the castles and towers of Aurchtermachonie, Orchell, Pannels,

Ardoch, Braikoch and Craigrossie. The castle of Drymen, the Earle of Perth's residence: the castles and towers of Balloch, Petkellany, and Boreland.

Betwixt Erne and Tay lieth Easter and Wester Rindes: the castles and towers of Fingaske, Kinmonth, Elcho Abbey and castle, Easter and Wester Montcreiffis, Malar, Petthewles, Balhouffie: the ancient burgh of Perth, pleasantly situate vpon the riuer of Tay, betwixt two commodious greene fields or Inches, founded by King *William*, surnamed the Lion, after the abolishing of the castle of Bertha by inundation of waters, about the yeare of Christ 1210. the King giuing great and ample priuiledges to the said burgh, decored with a large and long stone bridge ouer Tay, of eleuen Arches, partly decayed, & now reedifying; hauing reasonable commodities for shipping, with goodly fishings, of olde decored with sundry Monasteries, and specially the Charterhouse now demolished. The strong castle of Dupplin, the Lord Oliphants speciall residence: the castles of Huntingtore (of olde called Ruthwen) the castles and towers of Methwen, Bachilton, Logyalmond, Culmalindis, Tibbermure, Tibbermallow, Keillour, Gorthy, Trewn and Strowane, the town of Fowlis, the castles and towers of Cultoquhay. Abircarny, Inchbreky, Monyard, Carriwechter, Fordee, Comrre, Williamstowne and Durndone, with the town of Creissie, Ochthirtyre and Milnabe: the abbey of Incheffrey, the Lord of Incheffreyes residence, Innerpeffry, the Lord of Mathertyes speciall dwelling. Betwixt Almond and Tay lies the Stormond of Straitherne, wherein is the castles and towres of Strathurd, ypper Bächels, Inchstrewy, Ochthirgwin, Arlywicht Tullibeltane, Innernytie, Inchstuthil, Murthlie, the ancient demolished castle of Kinclewin, where the water of Ila runneth in Tay. In their countries are the riuers of Farg, Meth, Erne, Vrdachy, Schiochy, and Lochtre, falling in Almond, where Lous werke made of stone, receiues a great channell of water, passing to Perth, whereon stands  
many

many miles, and filling the ditches to Spey tower, the rest of Perth is compassed with a stone wal. The citie of Dunkeld the Bishops seat situate vpon Tay, with little Dunkeld, the water of Brane falls in Tay, giuing the name to Strait-brane, wherein is the castle of Trocharry : adiacent to Dunkeld lies the castles and towers of Rotmell, Carny, Cluny, Loch and castle Gowrdy, Mekilhour, Lethandy, Glesclun, Drumlochy, Gormoke, Blair, Ardblair, Craighall, Rettray and Forde.

In Straithardell, named from the water of Ardell, lies the castles and towers of Morkley, Affintulle, and Innerthrosky: in Athole liand in Perthshire, is the great and strong castle of Blair, the Earle of Atholes speciall residence; the castles and towers of Strowane, Ballachan, Balladmyn, the olde demolished castle of Muling, the old demolished castle of Logyrait, where the water of Tynmell, flows in Tay, the Castles of Garntully, the strong fortresse of Garth vpon a great rock, the Castles of Weme, Balloch, Finlarge, Glanurquhar, Lawers, and Miggerny in Glenlyon where the water of Lyon runneth in Tay. The water of Tay commeth forth of Lochtay, in Broad-Albin, which Loch is foure and twentie miles of length. There is other countries (as Rannoch, Balquhiddel) lying betwixt Athole, Argyle, Lorne and Lochaber vnknowne to the Author. Returning to Gowry, and the rest of Perthshire lying betwix Tay and Angus, where lies the Castles and Towers of Stobhall, Campsey, Byrs, Petcur, Ruthwens, Banff, Canno, Balgillo, Moncur, Inchstur, the ancient and renowned Abbey of Scone, where the kings of Scotland were crowned, from the extermination of the Piets, vnto the time of King *Robert Bruce*, at which time the fatall Marble chaire was transported to Westminster by *Edward* the first (surnamed Longshanks) King of England. This Abbey was sumptuously builded, now wholly decayed: a part whereof is reedified, and pleasantly repaired by the Lord of Scone, being his spe-

ciall residence: The Castles and towres of Poknyll, Pitfindy, Balthiok, Rait, Killspindie, Fingask, Kynnarde, Meginghe, Murey, Hill, Petfour, the towne and Pallace of Arroll, the Earle of Arrols residence, Leyis, Inchmartine, Monorgund, Huntley and Innergowry.

These countreyes (all in Perthshire) are right plentiful and abundant in all kind of cornes, bestiall, and all sort of fishes, and all other necessities for the sustentation of man, and Athole abounds in all kind of wild beasts and fowles with wild horses.

Next adiacent to Gowry lies Angusse, beginning at the bridge of Innergowry, with the Castle of Fowles, the Lord *Grays* residence, the Castles of Balfour, Lundy, and Dinnun. The towne of Kethens, the towne and Abbey of Copar, the Castle of Newtyle, the towne and Castle of Glamis, the Lord Glamis speciall residence. The towne of Killy-mure, the Castles and Towers of Lowry, Brigton, Thortoun, Innerrichtie, Kilkaudrum and Quich, Clouoy, with parks and woods, Innerquharitie, and Quich, Glen-Ilay, Wain, Dysart, Rossie, the Castle of Fyn-heauin, the Earle of Crawfurds speciall residence. The Castles and Towers of Melgund, Flemyngtoun, Woodwre, Bannabreich, old Bar, with the Parke Carrestoun and Balhall, the Citie and Castle of Brechin the Bishops residence. The Castles and Towers of Dun, Craig, Edzell, Balzordy, and Newtoun. The towne or brugh of Dundee, strongly builded with stone houses, right populous, and industrious with good shipping, and a commodious haven: a pleasant Church with a right high stone steeple, the castles of Duddope and Autherhouse, the Earle of Buquhans special residence. The Castles & towers of Strickmartin, Clawers, Mayns, wester Ogyll, Ballumby, and Claypottes, the strong fortresse & Castle of Bruchty, vpon a rocke inuironed with the Sea. The townes of north Ferrey, and Monysuth, the Castles and townes of Auchinleck, Easter and Wester Powreis, Glen, Drumkilbo, and Teling,



Teling, The towne of Forfarre with a demolished Castle, with a Loch and an Ile therein with a Tower, Cassie, Logymegle, Barnzstaird, Ianerkelour, the demolished Abbey of Resenneth, with a Loch, and the Loch of Reskobow, the Castles and Towers of Woodend, Balmeshannoch, Hakerstoun; Balmady, with a Loch Balgayis demolished, the Castles and Towers of Turings, Carsgowny, Guthrie, Garne, Fernell, and Bosshane: The Lord Ogilbies speciall residence, the townes of Barre, and Panbryde; the Castles of Duniken, Pammure; and Kelly, the towne and ancient Abbey of Abirtrothok; with the Castle, the Castle of Lethame, and Ethy; where a Falcon engendes yearly vpon a high rocke past memorie of man. The Castles and Towers of Enblackmond, Callistoun, Bisack, Ardbeky, and the ired Castle, the Castles and Towers of Dunnenald, Vsum, Craig, Bonyteun and Kinnarde.

The ancient towne of Mont-Rosse, with a commodious harbery for shipping, and well shipped, this towne is all builded with stone, and populous, abundant with all kinde of fishes: the towne and Castle of olde Mount-Rosse, and the Castle of Westerbracky. The riuers in Anglusse are the water of Innergowery deuiding Gowry from Anglusse: The riuers of Dichty, Carbat, Ila, Brothart Lunnan, North and South Askis. This countrey of Anglusse is plentifull and abundant in all kinde of cornes great store of bestiall, with all sort of fishes withall other commodities necessary for man.

Next adiaacent to Angus is the Mernis, where are the townes Kincardin, Fordoun, & Beruy, Cowey and Stanehyue, Galguein, with the Castles of Halgrein and Lowristoun, the most strong Castle of Dunotter, with many pleasant buildings within the same, situate vpon a Rocke, inuironed with the Ocean sea, and well furnished with Ordinance and all warlike prouision for defence, the Earle Martiall his residence, with the Castle Fatteresslo,

there is also the Castles of Glenberuy, Puttarow, Arbuthnet, Thorntoun, Balbegenat, Hakertoun, Morphie, Benholme, Allardes and Maters. This countrey is plentions of Beere, and wheat, abounding in bestiall and fishes: The Barrons and Gentlemen deteste contention in law, remitting and submitting alwaies their actions debatable, to amicable arbitrements among themselves.

North from the Mernis is the mouth of the water of Dee, where is situate the ancient burgh and, merchant towne of Abirdene, wel builded & renowned for the Salmond-fishing thereof, well shipped, it hath a flourishing Vniuersitie for instruction of the youth, a pleasant bridge builded of stones, at the mouth of the riuer Done, is situate the old Citie of Aberdone, which is the Bishops seate, where also is a goodly Colledge for learning in sciences specially in Philosophy.

Betweene Dee and Done beginneth the countrey of Mar, growing alwaies wider and wider till it be threescore miles length and comes to Badezenoch. In Mar is the towne of Kinkardin of Neil, the Castles of Drum, Leyes, Skein, Mönimusk, Halforrest, the towrie of Kyn-tor, the Castles of Abirgeldy, Lenturke, Corrie, Aslun, Kyndrymme, Innerbuchat, Cluny, Corfinda, Muchall, Cragywar, Torry and Cowgarth, Klenkindy, Buchholly, and New Lochaber, Badzenoch and Mar, comprehends the breadth of Scotland betweene the two Seas.

Next Mar vpon the North lies the Gareoch, wherein is the towne of Innerwry. The Castles of Balquhan, Fethernere, Caskybane, Auchenhuiff, Meldrum, Pitcaple, Pittodrie, Harthill, not farre distant is the most high mountaine of Bannachy, the highest mountaine in the North for saylers, comming from the Easter seas, takes vp land first by this mountaine. The Castles of Lesly and Wardens, the ancient Castle of Dinnedure vpon a high mountaine called the Golden Mountaine, by reason of  
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the sheepe that pastures thereupon : Their teeth are so extraordinary yealow, as if they were coloured with gold, there is also the Castle of Drumminor, the Lord Forbes residence. Next Gareoch vpon the North-East lies Buequhan, wherein is situate the towne of Newburgh, vpon the water of Itham, abundant in Salmond and other fishes, the townes of Peterhead and Frisselburgh, the Castles of Fophern, Asselmond, Arnage, Tochone, Kelly, Straloch, Vdny, & vpon the North-East side therof there is a rocke where are found sundry well coloured stones of diuers hewes, very pleasant, some quadrant pointed, and transparant, resembling much the orientall Diamond for they are proued to be better then eyther the Virginean or the Bohemian Diamond. The time of the comming of *Hengistus* in Britaine, there came with him one Noble Germane Prince called *Woden*, about the yeare of Christ 477. (as writeth *Pomarius*) who adioyning their forces with *Vortiger*, then King of the Britaine, against the Scots and Picts, continuing in their fury were called *Vodenay*, conforme to the old Saxon language (as writeth *Olaus magnus*, *Beda* and *Vlterpius*) of whom by long progression and abbreviation of speech is descended the ancient name of Vdny. There are also the Castles of Pitmedden, Hadde, Gicht, Fywie, the ancient Castle of Slanes, watterton, Enderrugy, with the strong Castle of the Craig of Enderrugy, The Castles of Fillorth, Pitligo, Feddreth, Towy, Balquhaly, Dalgatie, the tower of Torrey, and the Castle of Mures. This countrey stretches farthest in the Germane seas of all the countries of Scotland fertile in store, and cornes : And in it selfe sufficient in all other commodities necessary for the countrey, there is abundance of Salmon and other fishes taken in all the waters thereof, except the water of Rattry, whereunto this day there was neuer any Salmon scene. Next Buequhan vpon the North lies Boyne, and Enze in Boyne. In Boyne is the towne of Bamff, and  
Castle

*The originall of  
the name of  
Wdny.*

Castle thereof, situate vpon the riuer of Diuern, there is also the Castles of Boyne, Findetar, and Bogygicht, with the towne of Culane, situate vpon the sea coast. Next lies the lands of Straithbogy, where is the Castle and Pallace of Straithbogy, the speciall residence of the Marquesse of Huntley, the Castles of Fendrough, Pitlurge, Carnbarrow, Rothemay, the Lord Saltouns chiefe residence, Kinnardi, Crombie, Achindore, Lesmore, Balwany, Blarfindy, Drym-myn, Dusky, Ballindalloch, Balla Castle and Aikenway, these foresaid countries are plenteous in cornes, bestiall, and in fishings.

Next vpon the North is the water Spey, abundant in Salmond and all new fishes, Endlong Spey lies Murrey-Land, wherein is situate the Citie of Elgyn vpon the water of Lossy, the Bishop of Murreyes seat and speciall residence, with a Church most suriously and sumptuously builded, which now in part decayes. In Murrey are many strong Castles & other strong houses, as the Castles of Blairy, Monynesse, the ancient strong Castle of Vrquhart, the Castles of Spynay with a pleasant Loch abounding in fishes, the Castles of Innes and Duffus, the Castle and towne of Forres, the great Castle of Tornuaye, the principall residence of the Earle of Murrey: The Castles of Cadall and Kilraucike with diuers Gentlemens strong stone houses adiacent about the towne of olde Erne. In Murrey are two famous Abbeyes, Pluscardy, and Kinlus, the Castle of Louat the Lord Louats residence. There is also the most ancient towne of Innernes, and the strong Castles thereof situate on the water of Nzs, which descends from a Loch, named Loch Nzs thirtie foure miles in length: this water of Nzs is alwaies warme, and neuer freezeth, in such sort as in winter time, yce falling into it is dissolued by the heat therof: West from Lochnes, there lies eight miles of continent ground: And that small peece is the onely impediment that the Seas ioyne not, and make the remanent of Scotland an Iland: for  
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all the land that lies betwixt the strait and the Deucalidon Sea, is cutte by creekes and Loches of salt water running into the land.

From the mouth of Nasse, where it enters in the Germane Sea, North lies Rosse, shooting in the Sea in great *Rosse.* Promontories or heads. The countrey of Rosse is of greater length nor breadth, extending from the Germane to the Deucalidon Sea, where it riseth in craggy and wilde hills, and yet in the plaine fields thereof, there is as great fertilitie of corne as in any other part of Scotland. There is in Rosse pleasant dales with waters, & Loches full of fishes, specially Lochbroome: It is broad at the Deucalidon sea, and growes narrow by little and little turning Southward from the other shore, the Germane Sea (winning the selfe an entrie betwixt high clintes) runs within the land in a wide bosome, and makes an healthfull port and sure refuge against all tempests and stormes: the entrie of it is easie, and within it is a very sure haven, against all injuries of Sea, and a haven for great nauies of ships. Lochbroome is abundant of Salmond and all other fishes. The townes in Rosse are the City of the Channory, the Bishops seat with a strong Castle, the towne of Rosemarky, the Castles of Read-castle, Dingwall, the Abbey of Bewly, the castles of Cromarty, Miltooun, Fowlis, Ballingoun, the town of Tane, the Castles of Catboll, Torbat, Loselun, & Kayne with many others, the waters in Rosse are Cromarty, the water Tane, the water of Naze: Also Mountains of Allabaster and hills of white marble, there is many other parts in Rosse too longsome, to describe. Next Rosse lies Sutherland, the speciall towne is Dornorch with a strong Castle: the Castles of Skibow, Pulrossy, Skelbo, Clyne, Dunrobene, the Earle of Sutherlands residence, with goodly *Sutherland.* Orchards, where growes good Saphron: the riuers are Ferryhuns, Brora Helmsdaill, abundant in Salmond and other fishes, and good store of bestial, there is also hilles of white Marble, with salt and coale. Next Sutherland lies *Stranauern.*

Stranauern, the castle of Far, where the lord of Makky hath his speciall residence: The Castles of Tunge, this countrey & Stratleigh, with sundry Ilands, as Ship-Iland, Hyp-Iland Marten-Iland, Conne-Iland are vnknown to the Author. Next lies Caithnes, where it marches with Stranauerne is the furthest North countrey of all Scotland: and those two draw the breadth of Scotland in a narrow front. In the are three Promontories or heads: the highest wherof is in Stranauern, called Orcas, or Taruidum, the other two not so high are in Caithnes, Veruedrum now named Hoya: and Berebrum now called Dunsby, at the foot of this hill there is a pretie haven for them that trauell from Orknay by Sea, there is mountains called Ordhead, Hobburnhead, Madës Pape, the Castle of Berydale, with a riuer abundant in Salmond & other fishes. The Castle of Dumbeth with a goodly riuer, with the towns of Weik & Thirso, with Ichone a riuer. The Castle of Gerniggo, the Earle of Caithnes special residence. The Castles of Akergile, Keis Pressik, old Weik, Ormly, Skrabstar, Dunray, Brawl, and May, Dunnethead is a hill of Marble, the riuers are the riuer of Berridale, Dunberth, Weik, Thirso Fors. This countrey is abundant in cornes, bestiall, Salmond, & all other fishes.

*Of the Iles of Scotland in generall.*

**N**OW reflecteth it to speake somewhat of the Iles, they are diuided (which as it were Crowne Scotland) in three classes or rankes, the West Iles, Orknay Iles, & Shetland Iles, the west Iles lye in the Deucalidon sea, from Ireland almost to Orknay vpon the west side of Scotland, they are called Hebrides, and by some Aebudæ: They are scattered into the Deucalidon sea, to the number of three hundreth and aboue: Of old the kings of Scotland kept these Iles in their possession, vntill the time of Donald brother to King *Malcolme* the third, who gaue them to the King of Norway, vpon condition that he should assist him, in vsurping of the Kingdome of Scotland, against law and reason. The Danes and Norway people kept possession

seision of them for the space of 160. yeares: and then King *Alexander* the third, ouercomming the Danes and Norway men in a great battell, thrust them out of the Isles: yet after ward they attempted to recouer their libertie, partly, trusting to their owne strength; and partly, mooued by seditions in the maine land of this Countrey, creating Kings of themselves, as not long ago, *John* (of the house of *Clan-donald*) did vsurpe the name of King, as others had done before. In foode, raiment, and all things pertaining to their family, they vse the ancient frugalitie of the Scots.

Their bankets are hunting and fishing. They seeth their flesh in the tripe, or else in the skinne of the beast, filling the same full of water. Now and then in hunting, they straine out the bloud, and eate the flesh raw. Their drinke is the broth of sodden flesh. They loue very well the drinke made of whey, and kept certaine yeeres, drinking the same at feasts: It is named by them, *Blandrum*. The most part of them drinke water. Their custome is to make their bread of Oates & Barly, (which are the onely kinds of graine that grow in those parts:) Experience (with time hath taught the to make it in such sort, that it is not vnpleasant to eat. They take a litle of it in the morning, & so passing to the hunting, or any other businesse, content themselves therewith, without any other kind of meat til euen.

They delight in marled clothes, specially, that haue long stripes of sundry colours: They loue chiefly purple & blew. Their predecessors vsed short mantles or plaids of diuers colours, sundry wayes deuised: and amongst some, the same custome is obserued to this day: but for the most part now, they are browne, most neere to the colour of the Hadder: to the effect, when they lie amongst the Hadder, the bright colour of their plaids shall not bewray them: with the which, rather coloured, then clad, they suffer the most cruell tempests that blow in the open field, in such sort, that vnder a wrythe of Snow, they sleepe sound. In their houses also, they lie vpon the ground, laying betwixt them and it, Brakens, or Hadder, the rootes there-

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thereof downe, and the tops vp, so prettily laid together that they are as soft as feather-beds, & much more wholesome: for the tops themselves are dry of nature, whereby it dries the weake humours, and restores againe the strength of the sinewes troubled before, and that so evidently, that they, who at evening goe to rest sore and weary, rise in the morning whole and able. As none of these people care for feather-beds and bedding, so take they greatest pleasure in rudenesse and hardnesse. If for their owne commoditie, or vpon necessity, they trauell to any other Countrey, they reiect the feather-beds and bedding of their Host. They wrap themselves in their owne plaids, so taking their rest: carefull indeed, lest that barbarous delicacy of the maine Land (as they tearme it) corrupt their naturall and Countrey hardnesse.

Their armour wherewith they couer their bodies in time of warre, is an Iron Bonnet, and an Habbergion, side almost euen to their heeles. Their weapons against their enemies, are bowes and arrowes. The arrowes are for the most part hooked, with a barble on either side, which once entered within the body, cannot be drawne forth againe, vnlesse the wound bee made wider. Some of them fight with broad swords and axes. In place of a drum they vse a bag-pipe. They delight much in musicke, but chiefly in Harpes and Clairschoes of their owne fashion. The strings of the Clairschoes are made of brasse-wire, and the strings of the Harpes, of sinewes: which strings, they strike either with their nailes, growing long; or else with an Instrument appointed for that vse. They take great pleasure to decke their Harpes and Clairschoes with siluer and precious stones: and poore ones, that cannot attaine heerevnto, decke them with Cristall. They sing verses prettily compounded, containing (for the most part) prayses of valiant men. There is not almost any other argument, whereof their rimes entreat. They speake the auncient language, altered a little.

*F I N I S.*

# SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE WESTERNE

Iles of Scotland, lying in the

*Deucalion Sea, being about 300.*

## ALSO THE ILES IN ORKENAY,

and Schetland or Flet-

land.



The first is the Ile of Man, of olde called Ile of Dubonia, there was a Towne in it named Man, Sodor, the Bishop of the Isles seat. It pertaynes almost midway betwixt Ireland and Cumber in England, and Galloway in Scotland, 24. miles in length, and 18. in breadth. Next unto Man is Ailsay, into the Firth of Clyde, with a Castell therein, an hard high Craig on all sides, except at one entrie, unmanured. There comes a great number of Boates there to fish Herring. There are many Cornes, and Holayne Caise in it. It lyes betwixt Ireland upon the North-west, Carrik upon the North-east, and Kynsire upon the Southeast. 24. miles from Ailsay, lyes Arrane, almost direct North, 24. miles of length, and 16. of breadth. The whole Island riseth in high and wild Mountaynes, manured onely upon the Sea side, where the ground is lowest. The Sea runnes in, and makes a well large Crake into it: the entrees whereof are closed by the Island Molas: A very sure Haven for Shippes: and in the waters, which are alwayes calme, is great abundance of Fish, that sundry times the countrey people taking more then may sustayne them for a day, they cast them away in the Sea, as it were in a Starke. Next Arrane lyes the

Arrane.

## The description of the

An an-  
cient  
Castle  
Rosa.

Iura.

yle Elada, fertill of Cornes. Further in it is situate the yle of Burch within the Firth of Clyde, eight miles in length, and foure in bredth, from Arrang eight miles, South-east, and from Argyll, South-west, halfe a mile. Cwynnyngham lyes by East of it, five miles. It is a low Countrey, commodious for Corne and Stowe, with a Towne of the same name, and the old Castle of Rosa; with another Castle in the middell of it, named Comes. The yle Mer-noca, is nulle of length, and halfe a mile of bredth, lyes low, South-westwards, well manured and fertill. Within the Firth of Clyde lyes little Combra, fertill of Fallow Ware: And great Cambra fertill of Cornes. From the Mule of Kynriue, little more then a mile, is Porticosa Auona, getting that name from the Creek of Auona, that kept the Danes stauie there, at what tunc they had the yles in their hands. South-west from the Mule, ouer a gapynt the Coast of Ireland, lyes Rachuda. And from Kynriue, foure miles, is the yle Caraia: and not farre from thence Gigaia, five miles of length, and a mile and a halfe of bredth. Twelue miles from Gigaia lyes Iura, foure and twentie miles of length. The Shore side of Iura is well manured: and the inward part of the Countrey is cled with Wood, full of Ware of sundry kinds. Two miles from Iura lyes Scarba, foure miles in length, and a mile in bredth. The tide of the Sea, betwixt this yle and Iura, is so violent, that it is not possible to passe it, erther by saile or arze, except at certarne tuncs. At the backe of this yle, is the yle Ballach, Gemistaria, Gearastilla, Longaia, The two Fidlais, The thre Barbais, Colbremna, Donum, Conp, Cuparia, Beluahua, Vikerana, Vitulina, Lumga, Scila, Scana. These thre last ylands are fertill of Corne and Stowe, pertaining to the Carles of Argyll. Pert vnto them is Sklara; named from a Sklait quarry, that is in it.

Then Naguigosa, and Eisdalla, and Skennia, and the yle Thiania, Vdarga, and the Kings yland: then Duffa, that



## Western Isles of Scotland.

that is blacke: and the Island of the Church, and Triaracha; and then the Island Ardea, Humilis, Viridis, and Erica. Item, Arboraria, Capraria, Cunicularia, and the Ile named, The Ile of Idle men: and Abridica, and Lismora, where sometimes was the Bishops seat of Argyle, eight miles in length, and two in breadth. In this Ile are Mines of Metals, with other good commodities. Then Ouilis, the Island Traiecte, the Island Garna, the Island of the Stone, Gressa, and the great Island Ardiefcara, Musadilla, and Bernera, sometime called, The holy Girth, notable by the Tree Taxus, that growes in it. Molochas-Taxusgia, Drinacha, full of Thornes and Bourtree, overcroued like the red with the ruines of old houses. Wrichtoun, fertill of Firre tree, Wood. Item, Ransa, Kerneria, The greatest Island, next the fruit vnto Iura, Westward, is Yla, foure and twentie miles in length, and sixtene of breadth, extended from the South to the North, abundant in Store, Copies, Ware, and Lead: there is a fresh water in it, called, Laia; and a Creeke of salt water; and therein are many Islands. There is also a fresh water Loch, wherein stands the Island, named, Falingania, sometime the chiefe seate of all the Isles Men. There the Gouvernour of the Isles, vsurping the name of a King, was wont to dwell. Peere vnto this Island, and somewhat lesse then it, is the round Island, taking the name from Counsell: for therein was the Justice seat, and fouretene of the most worthy of the Countrey, did minister Justice vnto all the rest, continually, and intreated of the waighty affayres of the Realme, in Counsell, whose great equitie and discretion kept peace both at home and abroad: and with peace, was the comparison of peace, abundance of all things. Wetwirtlla and Iura, lyes a little Island, taking the name from a Cairne of Stones. At the south of Ila, doel ye Columa, Muluoris, Ossuna, Brigidana, Corskera, The low Island, Imeriga, Beathia, Texa, Oucularia, Noasiga, Vinarda, Cava, Tarsheria, The great Island Auchnarra, The Island made like a Man, The Island handlike

## The description of the

of Iohn Sleghadis. At the west corner of Ila lyes Ouerfa, wherethe Sea is most tempestuous, and at certayne houres unmanigable. The Marchants gland: and Southwestwards from it, Vfabrafa, Tanasta, and Nefa. The Weavers Gland. 8. miles from Ila, somewhat South, lyes Ornanfa. Next unto it the Swines Gland. Half a mile from Ornanfa, Colmanfa. South from Colmanfa, lyes the Mule, 20. miles from Ila. This Ile is 24. miles of length, and as much in breadth, fruitfull of Cornes: there are many Woods in it, and many Heards of Deere, and a good Haven for Ships: there are in it two waters well sped of Salmond Fishes, and some Stripes not empty thereof. There are also two Loches in it, and in euery one an Island, and in euery Island a Tower. The Sea running in this Island at 4. sundry parts, makes 4. salt water Loches therein, all 4. abounding in Herring. To the South west lyes Columbaria, or the Dove Island: to the Southeast, Era: both the one and the other profitable for Beestiall, Cornes, and for fishings. From this Island lyes the Island of Sanct Colme, two miles of length, and more then a mile of breadth, fertill of all things, renowned by the ancient Monuments of the Countrey. There were two Abbeys in this Island, and a Court or a Parish Church, with many Chappels, builded of the liberality of the Kings of Scotland, and Governours of the Isles. There is as yet remaining amongst the old Ruines, a Buriall place, or Churchyard, common to all the Noble Families of the West Isles, wherein there are three Tombes higher then the rest, distant one from another a little space, and three little Houses, situated to the East, builded severally vpon the three Tombes: vpon the West side are Stones grauen, which stand in the middle, bearing this title, The Tombes of the Kings of Scotland. It is sayd, there were 48. Kings of Scotland buried there. The Tombe vpon the right side hath this inscription: The Tombes of the Kings of Ireland. It is recorded, that there were foure Kings of Ireland buried there. Vpon the left side it hath this inscription: The Tombes of the Kings

The weavers  
Island.  
The  
Mule.

Buriall  
places  
of the  
Kings of  
Scotland.

Kings of  
Ireland.

## Westerne Iles of Scotland.

**Kings of Norway.** The report is, that there were 8. Kings of that Nation buried there. The notable houses of the Iles haue their Tombes in the rest of the Church-yard, severally by themselves. About this Iland, and nere unto it, there are six Ilands, right fruitfull, giuen by the ancient Kings of Scotland, and Conseruours of the Iles, to the Abbey of Sanctcolme. Soe is a very profitable ground for shep, but the chiefe commodities of it consist in Sea Fowles that build thereat, specially of their Egges. Next unto it is the Ile of Women: then Rudana. Next unto it Bernira; and from that Shennia, halfe a mile distant from the Male. The Sea sides of it abound in Cornes. Five miles hence lyeth Frofa. All their Iles are subiect to Sanctcolmes Abbey. Two miles from Frofa lyeth Vidua, five miles of length, fruitfull of Corne and Haye, with a commodious Haven for Gallies or Boates.

Upon the South side of it lyeth Toluanfa, with a Wood of Nut-trees, reasonable fruitfull. About three hundred paces from this Iland lyeth Gomara, two miles long, and one mile broad, extending from the North to the South. From Gomara, foure miles Southward, lye two Sciffe, both full of spawning places. From thence, foure miles South-east, lye the two Kerimbura, the more and the lesse, encircled with such steepe, high, and furious tide, that by their stone-naturall defence (supported somewhat by the industrie of man) they are altogether inuincible. One mile from them lyes an Iland, the whole earth is blacke, whereof the people make Beate for their fire. Next lyeth Longa, two miles of length, and Bacha halfe as much. From Bacha six miles lyes Tiria, eight miles in length, and three in breadth, most fertill of all the Ilands, it aboundeth in Haye, Cornes, Fishings, and Sea-fowles. In this Iland, there is a fresh water Loch, & therein an old Castle, with a good haven for Boates. From this Iland two miles lies Sunna; and from Sumra as farre lieth Colla, 12. miles of length, and 2. miles of breadth: a fertill Iland. Not farre from it is Culla, almost full of wood:

## The description of the

and then two Ilands, named Meikle Viridis, and Little Viridis, &c. n. other two of the same names. Over-against the Mules head, and not farre from it lye two Ilands, named Glasz, and then Arden-Eider, that is, the high land of the Rider. Then Luparia, or the Woolfe Iland: and after it a great Ile, lying north from Colla, extending East and West. Then Ruma, 16. miles in length, and 6. in bredth: the Sea-Fowles lay there Eggs here and there in the ground: in the middelt of Spring time when the Eggs are layd, any man may take of them. In the high Rocks the Solayne Gase are taken in abundance. From this Iland, foure miles South-Eastward lyes the Horse Iland. From it halfe a mile, The Swine Iland, fruitfull enough in all things necessary: the Falcon builded in it, with a good Hauen. Not farre from it, lyes Canna and Egga, fertill enough. In Egga are Solayne Gase. Soabritella profitable for hunting. From this Iland is the Ile of Skye, the greatest of all the Ilands that are about Scotland, lying North and South 40. miles in length, and 8. miles broad in some places, and in other places 12. miles, rising in Hills, in sundry places full of Woods and Pastorage: The ground thereof fertill in coyne and kore: and besides all other kinds of bestiall, fruitfull of Pares, for breeding of Horses: it hath fine great Rivers rich in Salmond, and many little waters, plenty of Salmond and other Fishes. The Sea running in the land on all sides, make many Salt waters: Thys principall, and 13. others: all rich in Herring. There is in it a fresh water Loch, and fine Castles. About the Skye, lye little Ilands, scattered here and there. Oronsa, fertill in Coyne and Kore. Cunicularia, full of Buthes and Compes. next is Paba. 8. miles fro Paba South-west, lyes Scalpa, which (besides sundry other commodities) hath woods full of tropes of Deere. Betwixt the mouth of Zochcarron and Raorsa, lies Crulinga, 7. miles of length, and two of bredth: there is a sure Hauen in it for ships: There are in it also woods full of Bucke and Deere.

Halfe a mile from Crulinga is Rona, full of wood and had-  
der,

Horse  
Iland.  
Swine  
Iland.



## Westerne Iles of Scotland:

der, with a good Haven in the innermost Loch thereof: in the mouth of the same Loch, is an Iland of the same Name, called Ger-loch. From Rona five miles Northward, lyes Flada: Two miles from Flada, Euilmena. Upon the South side of Skye, lyes Oronsa, and a mile from it, Knyra, Pabra, and great Bina: and then five little Ilands. Next unto them is Ila, fertill in Cornes. Beside it is Ouia; then Askerna, and Lindella. 8. miles from Skye Southward, lyes Linga and Gigarmena, Benera, Megala, Paba, Flada, Scarpa, Veruecum, Sandara, Vaterla, which by many other good commodities, hath a Haven commodious for a number of great Ships, whereinto Fishermen of all Countreys about, conuene certayne times of the yere ordinarily. These last nine Ilands are subiect to the Bishop of the Isles. Two miles from Vaterla is Barra, running from the North-west, to the Southeast, seven miles in length, fruitfull of cornes, and abundant in Fish: there runneth in it a Loch, with a narrow throat, growing round and wide within: in it there is an Inche, and therein a Strong Castle. Upon the North side of Barra, there riseth an Hill full of Hearbs, from the foote to the head, upon the top whereof, is a fresh water Well: The spring that runneth from this Well, to the next Sea, carpes with it little things, like as they were quicke, but hauing the shape of no beast, which appeare (although obscurely) in some respect, to represent the fish that is commonly called, Cockles: The people that dwell there, call the part of the shore wherunto these things are carryed, The great Sands: because y<sup>e</sup> when the Sea ebbes, there appeares nothing but dry Sands, the space of a mile. Out of these Sands the people dig out great Cockles, which the neighbours about iudge, eyther to grow (as it were) of that side that the springs doe bring from the well, or else (indeede) to grow in that Sea. Betwixt Barra and Wist lye these Ilands: Oronsa, Onia, Hakerlora, Garnlinga, Flada, great Buia, little Buia, Haya, Hell Sea, Gigaia, Lingaia, Foraia, Fudaia, Erisaia. From these Ilands Vistus lyes Northward, 34. miles of length,

## The description of the

and 6. of bꝛeath. The tide of the Sea, running in two places of this Ile, causeth it to appeare three Ilands, but when the tide is out, it becommeth all one Iland. In it are many fresh water Loches, specially one, that is miles long. The Sea hath woꝛne in vpon the Land, and made it selfe a passage to this Loch, and can neuer be holden out, albeit the inhabitants haue made a wall of 60. fote broad, to that effect. The water entereth in amongst the Stones, that are builded vp together, and leaues behind it, at the ebbe, many Sea Fishes. There is a Fish in it like to the Salmon in all things, except, that with the white wombe, it hath a blacke backe, and wanteth scales. In this Iland are many fresh water Loches, sundry Canes, couered with Hadder. In it are five Churches. Cyght miles West from it lyes Helsther Veturarom, pertayning to the Nunnes of the Ile of Ione. A little further North riseth Haneskera: about this Iland, at certayne times of the yere, are many Deaiches, they are taken by the Countrey men. Southwest, almost 60. miles, lyes Hirta, fertill in Cornes and Skye, and specially in Sheepe, greater then any other Sheepe, in any other Ilands. About the 17. day of Iune, the Lord of this Iland sendeth his Chamberlayne to gather his outpys, and with him a Spinister, who baptizeth all the Children that are boꝛne the yere preceding: and if the Spinister come not, euery man baptizeth his owne Child. This Hirta is the last and farthest Ile in Albion: so that betwixt the Ile of Man, being the first Ile in Albion, and this Ile, there is 377. miles. Returning to Wistus, from the north point thereof, is the Iland Velaia, two miles long, and one mile of bꝛeath. Betwixt this point, and the Iland Harea, lyes Soa, Seroma, Pabaia, Barneraia, Emsaia, Keligira, little Saga, great Saga, Harmodra, Scaria, Grialinga, Cillinsa, Hea, Hoia, little Soa, great Soa, Ila, great Seuna, little Seuna, Taranla, Slegana, Tucmon. All these Ilands are fruitfull of Cornes and Skye.

Above Horea, is Scarpa. And halfe a mile towards the West Equinoctiall, from the Lewis, lye seven little Ilands, named

## Westerne Iles of Scotland.

named Flananx, some holy place (in old times) of girth or refuge, rising vp in hills full of Hearbs. Further, North, in the same ranke, lyes Garn-Ellan, that is, the hard Ile, Lamba, Flada, Kellala, little Bernera, great Bernera, Kirta, great Bina, little Bina, Vexaia, Pabaia, great Sigrama, Cunicularia, plenty of Conpes, little Sigrama. The Iland of the Pigmeis, wherein there is a Church, in which the Pigmeis were buried, (as they that are neighbours to this Iland beleue.) Sundry Strangers, digging deeply in the ground, sometimes haue found, & yet to this day doe find very little round heads, and other little bones of mans body, which seemes to approue the truth and apparance of the common bruite. In the North-east side of the Iland Leogus, there are 2. Loches, running forth of the Sea, named, The North and South Loches, wherein at all times of the yere, there is abundance of Fish, for all men that list to take them. From the same side of the Loch, somewhat more Southerly, lyes Fabilla, Adams Iland, The Lambe Iland. Item, Hulmetia, Viccoilla, Hana, Rera, Laxa, Era, The Dowe Iland, Tora, Assurta, Scalpa, Flada, Senta: at the East side thereof, there is a passage vnder the earth, vaulted aboue a slight shote of length, into the which, little Boates may eyther sayle or row, for eschewing of the violent tide. Somewhat Eastwards lyes an Iland, named, Old Castle, a roome strong of nature, and plenty of Cornes, Fish, and Egges, of Sea Fowles, to nourish the Inhabitants. At that side where Lochbrien enters, is situate the Iland Ew. More Northerly lyes the Iland Grumorta: both these Ilands full of Wood. The Iland, named, The Priests Iland, lyes the same way, profitable for pastorage of Sheepe, and full of Sea Fowles. Next vnto it is Afulla, and great Habrera: then little Habrera: and nere vnto it, The Horse Ile; and then Marta Ika. These last mentioned Ilands lye all befoze the entrie of Lochbrien: and from them, North, lye Hary, and Lewis, 16. miles of length, and 16. of bredth: Lewis. These 3. make an Iland, which is not deuided by any Hauen or Port of the Sea, but by the seuerall Lordships of the heritours

## The description of the

ritours thereof. The South part is named, Haray: in it sometime was the Abbey Roadilla, builded by Maccleude Harcis, a Countrey fertill inough in Cornes, and good Pastorage, with a high Hill, ouercovered with grasse, to the very top: many Sheepe are sene feeding there masterlesse, pertaining peculiarly to no man; for there is neyther Wolfe, Foxe, or Serpent sene there: albeit, betwixt that and Lewis, there bee great Woods full of Deere. In that part of the Island is a Water, well storced of Salmond, and other Fishes: Upon the North side it is well manured: Upon the Sea side there are foure Churches, one Castle, 7. great running Waters, and 12. lesse: all plentifull of Salmond, and other Fishes. The Sea enters in the Land in diuers parts, making sundry salt water Loches, all plentifull of Herring, with abundance of Sheepe.

In this Countrey is great abundance of Barley. In this Island is such abundance of Whales taken (as aged men report) their tenth will extend to 27. Whales: also a great Caue, wherein the Sea at a low water abides two faddome high, and at a full Sea, foure faddome deepe. People of all sort and ages sit vpon the Rocks thereof, with hooks and line, taking great multitude of all kind of Fishes.

Rona.

Southeast from Lewis, almost 60. miles, there is a fertill Island, low and playne, called, Rona, well manured: the Lord of the ground limits certayne number of Households to occupy it, appoynting for euery Household, few or many, Sheepe, according to his pleasure, whereon they may easily liue and pay his rent. In this Island is a Chappell, dedicated to Saint Ronan, wherein (as aged men report) there is alwayes a Spade, wherewith, when any is dead, they find the place of his graue marked. Besides other Fishes in this Island, is great plenty of Whales. Sixtene miles from Rona, West, lyes Suilkeraiia, a mile of length: but in it growes no kind of Hearbe, not so much as Wadder. Sea Fowles lay Egges there, and doe hatch. They of Leogus, next neighbours vnto it, get great profit thereby.

A mar-  
uell.



## Westerne Iles of Scotland.

In that Island is sene a rare kind of Fowle, unknowne to other Countreys, called, Colca, little lesse then a Colca, a Goose: they come in the Spring time, & every yere hatch fowle vpon and nourish their Young ones. They cast their Feathers, knowne, which haue no stalk, like vnto downe.

Now follow the Iles of Orknay, (of olde called, The Orknay. Realme of the Picts) lying scattered, partly in the Deucalidon Sea, partly in the Germane Seas. The common people to this day are very carefull to keepe the ancient frugality of their Predecessors, and in that respect they continue in good health, for the most part, both in mind and body, so that few dye of sickness, but all for age.

They haue Barley and Dates, whereof they make both bread and drinke.

They haue sufficient store of quicke goods, Beate, Sheepe, and Goates, great plenty of Milke, Cheese, and Butter.

They haue innumerable Sea Fowles, whereof (and of Fish, for the most part) they make their common foode.

There is no Venemous Beast in Orknay.

There is no kind of Tree, except Yadder.

They haue an old Cup, amongst them, called, Saint Magnus Cup, the first man that brought the Christian Religion in that Countrey. Saint Magnus Cup.

There are about 33. Islands in Orknay: whereof 13. are inhabited: the remnant are reserved for nourishing of Cattell.

The greatest Ile is named, Pomona. The firme land, thirtie miles of length, sufficiently inhabited.

It hath 12. Countrey Parish Churches, and one Towne, called Kirkwaa.

Kirkwaa.

In this Towne there are two Towers, builded not farre the one from the other. One of them appertaynes to the King, the other appertaynes to the Bishop.

## The description of the

Between these 2. Towers stands one Church, very magni-  
fique: between the Church and the Towers, on either side, are  
sundry goodly buildings, which the Inhabitants name, The  
Kings Towne, and, The Bishops Towne. The whole Island  
runnes out in Promontories or heads, the Sea running in,  
and makes sure Havens for ships, and Harbours for Boates.  
In 6. sundry places of this Ile, there are Mines of good Lead  
and Tinne, as is to be found in any part of Britayne. This  
Island is distant from Caithnes about 24. miles, divided by  
the Picts Sea. In this Sea are divers Islands, scattered here  
and there: of whom, Stroma, lying 4. miles from Caithnes,  
is one, very fruitfull: the Earles of Caithnes being Lords  
therof. Northward lyes South Ranassa, 5. miles long, with  
a commodious Haven; with 2. little Islands, or Holmes, good  
for Pastorage. Toward the North lyes Burra, Suna, Flara,  
Fara, Hoia, and Walles.

In these Islands are the highest Hills, that are in all  
Orkney. Hoia, and Walles, are 10. miles of length,  
distant from Ranassay, eight miles, and more then twentie  
from Dunkirke in Caithnes. North is the Ile Gramsa, and  
Cobesa. Siapinsa, turning somewhat East, lyes, two miles  
from Kirkwaa, even oueragaynst it, five miles of length.  
Right West from Siapinsa are Garla, and Eglisa, 4. miles  
of length. In this Island, they say, Saint Magnus is buried.  
Next, and somewhat neerer the continent land, is Rusa, foure  
miles of length, and three miles of bredth, well peopled.  
Westward lyes the Island Broca. Some Islands lye to  
the North, as Stronza, next Linga, five miles of length, and  
two of bredth.

Haa, five miles of length, and two of bredth. By East  
lyes Fara. And North from Fara, lyes Wakra, running  
out in the Sea, in Promontories or heads. Above Stronza,  
at the East end of Echa, lyes Sanda; Northward, 10. miles  
of length, and foure of bredth, most fertill of Cornes of all  
the Isles of Orkney; but it hath no kind of fire within it, ma-  
king exchange of Cornes for Peats. Beyond Sanda, lyes,  
North,

## Westerne Iles of Scotland.

North, Ranaissa, 2. miles of length, and tise of bredth. Upon the South side of Pomona lyes Rusa, 6. miles of length: and from it Eastward Eglisa: South Veragera: and not farre from it Westraa, from which, Hechland is distant 80. miles: and Papastronza lyes 80. miles from Hechland. In the midway betwixt lyes Fara, that is, the saye Iland, standing in the sight of Orkney, and Hechland both: it riseth in three Promontories or heads, and thore Craig round about, without any kind of entrance, except at the Southeast, where it growes little lower, making a sure Harboure for small Boates. Next is the greatest Ile of all Hechland, named, Heth-  
The Mayne-land, 16. miles of length: There are sundry land. Promontories or heads in it, specially two, one long and small, which runnes North: the other broader, in some part, 16. miles, runnes North-east, inhabited upon the Sea coast. There is good Fishing in all these parts; the peoples commodity standing most by the Sea. Ten miles North lyes Zeall, 20. miles of length, and 8. miles of bredth: the Bremes Marchants doe bring all wares needfull. Betwixt this Iland and the Mayne-land, lye Linga, Orna, Bigga, Sanctferri. Two miles Northward lyes Vasta, more then 20. miles of length, and five miles of bredth, a pleasant Countrey and playne. Via and Vra, are betwixt Vasta and Zeall. Skenna and Burna, lye Westward from Vasta, Balca, Hunega, Foelora, seven miles long: and seven miles Eastward from Vasta, Mecla, with the three Ilands of east Skennia, Chualsa, Nostwada, Brasa, and Mosa: upon the West side lye West Schemniz, Rorira, little Papa, Venieda, great Papa, Valla, Trondar, Burra, great Haura, little Haura, and many other Bodmes, lying scattered amongst them. The Hechlandish men use the same kind of fode that the Orkney men do, but that they are more scarce in house keeping. In this Iland no kind of Whe Brast will live 24. houres together, except by, Cwes, Conyes, and such like beasts, as may be eaten. The people are apparelled after the Almayne fashion, and according to their substance, not unseemly.

## The description of the

Their commodity consisteth in course Cloth, which they sell to Norway men, with Fish, Oyle, and Butter. They fish in little Cockboates, bought from Norway men that make them: they salt some of the Fish that they take, and some of them they dry in the wind. They sell those Wares, and pay their Passers with the siluer thereof.

## Of the great plenty of Hares, Red Deere, and other wild Beasts in Scotland. Of the strange propertyes of sundry Scottish Dogges: And of the nature of Salmond.



Having made this special description of the Realme of Scotland: Now touching some things concerning the same in generall. In the fields, and in all places of the Countrey, (except the parts where continuall habitation of people makes impediment) there is great abundance of Hares, Red Deere,

Fallow Deere, Boes, Wild Horses, Wolves, and Foxes, & specially in the High Countreys of Athole, Argyle, Lorne, Loch-aber, Marre, and Badzenoch, where is sundry times sene 1500. Red Deere, being hunted all together. These

Wild  
Horses.

Wild Horses are not gotten but by great sleight & policy: for in the Winter season the Inhabitants turne certayne tame Horses and Hares amongst them, wherewith in the end they grow so familiar, that they afterward go with them to & fro; and finally, home into their Passers Pards, where they be taken, and some broken to their hands, the Owners obtayn-

Wolves.

ing great profit thereby. The Wolves are most fierce and noysome unto the Herds, and Flockes, in all parts of Scotland. Foxes doe much mischief in all steads, chiefly in the Pountaynes, where they be hardly hunted: howbeit,

Foxes.

Arte



## Westerne Iles of Scotland:

Arte hath devised a meane to prevent their malice, and to preserve the Poultry in some parts: and especially in Glenmoore every house nourishes a young Foxe, & then killing the same, they mixe the flesh thereof amongst such meate as they giue vnto the Fowles, and other little bestiall: And by this meanes, so many Fowles or Cattel as eate hereof, are safely preserved from the danger of the Foxe, by the space of almost two moneths after, so that they may wander whither they will: for the Foxes smelling the flesh of their fellows, yet in their crops, will in no wayes meddle with them, but eschew and know such a one, although it were among a hundred of other. In Scotland are Dogs of marneplous condition, aboue the nature of other Dogs. The first is, a Hound of Three great swiftness, hardiness, and strength, fierce and cruel vpon sort of all wild beasts, and eger against Thieves, that offer their masters any violence. The second is a Rache or Hound, very exquisite in following the foot (which is called drawing) whether it be of man or beast, yea he will pursue any manner of fowle, and find out whatsoever fish, haunting the land, or lurking amongst the Rocks, specially the Otter, by that excellent sense of smelling, wherewith he is indowed.

The third sort is no greater then the aforesayd Raches, in colour for the most part red, with blacke spots, or else blacke & full of red marks: These are so skilfull (being used by practice) that they will pursue a Thiefe, or thiefe-stollen Goods, in most precise manner, and finding the trespasser, with great audacity they will make a race vpon him, or if he take the water for his safeguard, he shrinketh not to follow him: and entering and issuing at the same places whers the party went in and out, he neuer ceaseth to range, till he hath noysed his footing, and he come to the place, wherein the Thiefe is shrowded or hid. These Dogs are called Sleuthhounds: There was a Law amongst the borderers of England and Scotland, that whosoever denied entrance to such a Hound, in pursuit made after Fellons and stolen goods, should be holden as accessory vnto the theft, or taken for the selfe same Thiefe.

## The description of the

Of Fowles, such as (I meane) live by prey, there are sundry sorts in Scotland, as Eagles, Falcons, Goshawks, Sparrowhawks, Harlions, and such like: but of water Fowles there is so great store, that the report thereof may seeme to exceede all credit. There are other kinds of Fowles, the like are rare to be seene, as the Capercailly, greater in body then the Raven, living onely by the rindes & barks of trees. There are also many Moore Cocks and Hennes, which abstayning from corne, doe feede onely upon Harder crops. These two are very delicate in eating: the third is reddish, blacke of colour, in quantity comparable to the Pheasant, and no lesse delicious in taste and savour at the table, called The blacke or wilde Cocks.

Capercailly.

Moore

Cocke.

Blacke

Cocke.

Salmond

Salmond is more plentiful in Scotland, then in any other Region of the world: in Harvest time they come from the Seas, up in small Rivers, where the waters are most shallow, and there the Male and Female, rubbing their bellies, or wombs, one agaynst the other, they shed their Spawne, which forthwith they cover with sand and gravel, and so depart away: from henceforth they are gaunt and slender, and in appearance so leane, appearing nought else but skin and bone: and therefore out of use and season to be eaten. Some say, if they touch any their full fellows, during the time of their leanness, the same side which they touched will likewise become leane.

The foresayd Spawne and milt, being hidden in the sand, (as you have heard) in the next Spring doth yeld great numbers of little Fry, so new and tender for a long time, that till they come to be so great as a mans finger (if you catch any of them) they melt away, as it were gelly or a blob of water: from henceforth they go to the Sea, where within 20. dayes, they grow to a reasonable greatnesse, and then returning to the place of their generation, they shew a notable spectacle to be considered. There are many Linnies or pooles, which being in some places among the Rocks, very shallow above, and deepe beneath, with the fall of the water, and thereto the Salmond not able to pierce through the channell, eyther for

swiftnesse

## Wonderfull things of Scotland.

Swiftnesse of the course, or depth of the descent, hee goeth so nere unto the side of the Rocks or Damme as he may, and there adventuring to leape ouer, and by into the Linne, if he leape well at the first, he obtayneth his desire, if not, he assayeth oftentimes the second or third time, till he returus to his countrey. A great Fish, able to swimme agaynst the streame: such as assay often to leape, and cannot get ouer, doe byruse themselves, and become meazelled: others that happen to fall vpon dry land (a thing often sene) are taken by the people (watching their time:) some in Caldrons of hot water, with fire vnder them, sit vpon shallos or dry places, in hope to catch the fattest, by reason of their waight, that doe leape short. The taste of these are esteemed most delicate, and their prices commonly great. In Scotland it is straightly inhibited to take any Salmon from the 8. of September, untill the 15. of November. Finally, there is no man that knoweth readily whereon this Fish lieth, for neuer was any thing yet found in their bellies, other then a thicke slimy humour. In the Deserts and wild places of Scotland, there groweth a Pearbe of it selfe, called, Hadder or Hather, very delicate for Hadle: all kind of Cattell to fede vpon, and also for diuers Fowles, but Bees especially: this Pearbe, in June, yeldeth a purple flower, as swete as hunny, whereof the Picts, in times past, did make a pleasant drinke, and very wholesome for the body: but since their time, the maner of the making hereof is perished in the subuersion of the Picts, neyther shewed they euer the learning hereof to any but to their owne Nation.

There is no part of Scotland so vnprofitable (if it were skillfully searched) but it produceth either Iron or some other kind of Mettall, as may be proued through all the Isles of Scotland.

### A memoriall of the most rare and wonderfull things of Scotland.

**A**mong many commodities, that Scotland hath common with other Nations, it is beautified with some rare  
C
Gifts



## Of the most rare and

gifts in it selfe, wonderfull to consider: as for example.

In Orkney, the **Whes** are of such fecundity, that at every Lambing time, they produce, at least, two, and ordinary three. There bee neyther venenous nor ravenous **Beastes** bred there, nor do live there, although they were transported thither.

In Scherland, the **Fles** called, **Phulke**, at the entering of the Sunne in Cancer, the Space of 20. dayes, there appeares no night at all. Among the **Roches** grows the delectable **Lamb-bye**, called, **Succinum**, with great resort of the **Pertrik**, for costly **Furrings**.

In the West, and South-west of Scotland, there is a great repaying of the **Erne**, of a marvellous nature; the people are very curious to catch him, & prize his wings, that hee die not: he is of a huge quantity, & a ravenous kind, as the **Hawkes**, and the same quality: they do give him such sort of meat, in great quantity at once, that he liues contented therewith 14. 16. or 20. dayes, and some of them a moneth: their **Feathers** are good for garnishing of **Arctowes**, for they receive no rayne nor water, but remayne alwaies of a durable estate, and incorruptible: the people doe use them eyther when they be a hunting, or at warres. In the mouth of the **Rivers** in Scotland, beside the marvellous plenty of **Sabwond**, and other **Fishes** gotten there, is a **Shell Fish**, called, **The Horse-mussell**, of a great quantity; in wherin are in-

gended innumerable faire, beautiful, & delectable **Pearles**, convenient for the pleasure of man, and profitable for the use of **Physicke**: and some of them so fayre and polished, that they may be equall to any **Orientall Pearles**. And generally, by the providence of Almighty God, when dearth and scarcity of victuals are in the land, then the **Fishes** are most plentifully taken, for the support of the people. In Galloway, the one halfe of Loch Mirton, doth neuer fræse. By Inneroes, the Loch, called, **Lochnes**, and the River flowing from thence into the Sea, doth neuer fræse. but on the contrary, in the coldest dayes of winter, the Loch and River doe both smoke and reeke, signifying unto vs, that there is a **Pyne** of **Whinstone** under it, of a hote quality. In Carrik are **Byne** and **Oren**,

delicious

The  
Erne.

Pearles.

Loch-  
mirton.  
Lochnes



## wonderfull things of Scotland.

delicious to eat, but their fatnesse is of a wonderfull temperature: all other comestible Beasts fatnesse, with the cold ayre doth congeale: by the contrary, the fatnes of these Beasts is perpetually liquid, like Oyle.

The Wind and Backe of Commerauld is replenished with Wyne and Oren, and those, at all times, to this day, White Kyne & Oxen. have bene wild, & of a wonderfull whitenesse, that there was neuer among all þe huge number there, so much as the smallest blacke spot found to be upon one of their skinnes, hoynes, or clove. In Kyle is a Roocke, of the height of 12. fote, and as much of breadth, called, The deafe Craig: for although a man should cry neuer so loud to his fellow, from the one side to the other, hee is not heard, although hee would make the noyse of a Gunne. In the Countrey of Strathorne, upon the water of Farg, by Balward, there is a Stone, called, The Rock-and Stone, of a reasonable bignesse, that if a man will and Stone. push it with the least motion of his finger, it will moue very lightly, but if he shall adde his whole force, he profits nothing: which moues many people to be wonderfull merry, when they consider such contrariety.

In Lennox is a great Loch, called Loch-lowmond, 24. Loch-lowmōd miles in length, & in breadth 8. miles, containing the number of 30. Isles: In this Loch is obserued 3. wonderfull things: The one is Fishes, very delectable to eat, & haue no synnes to moue themselves withall, as other Fishes do. The second, tempestuous billows and surges of the water, perpetually raging, without wounds; & that in the time of greatest calmes, in the sayre pleasant time of Summer, when the ayre is quiet. The third is, one of these Isles, that is not corroborat, nor limited to the ground, but haue bene perpetually loose: and although it be fertill of good grasse, and replenished with sheate, yet it moues by þe waues of the water, & is transported, sometimes towards one popnt, and other whiles towards another.

In Argyle is a Stone found in diuers parts, the which laid vnder Straw or stubble, doth conserue them to fire, by the great heat that it collects there.

In Buquhan, at the demolished Castle of Slania, is a Cair, from

## Of the wonderfull things of Scotland.

from the top whereof distilles water, which in short time doth congeale to hard white stones: the Cane is alwayes emptyed.

In Louthian, 2. miles from Edinburgh, southward, is a Well spring, called, Saint Katherins Well, flowing perpetually, with a kind of blacke fatnesse or Dyle, about the water, proceeding (as is thought) of the Parret Coale, being frequent in these parts: this fatnes is of a maruelous nature: for as the Coale, whereof it procedes, is sudden to conceine fire or flame, so is this Dyle of a sudden operation to heale all salt scabs and humours, that trouble the outward skinnie of man: commonly the head & hands are quickly healed by this Dyle: it renders a maruelous sweet smell. At Abridge is a Well, of maruelous good quality to dissolue y<sup>e</sup> Stones, to expell Sand from y<sup>e</sup> Keynes & Bladder, & good for the Collick, being drunke in the moneth of July, & a few dayes of August. Little inferior to the renowned water of the Spaw in Almaine. In the South Seas of Scotland are great Clogs of Timber found, in the which are maruelously ingendred a sort of Geese, called, Clayk Geese, and doe hang by the beake, till they bee of perfection, oft times found, & kept in admiration of their rare generation. At Dumbarton, directly vnder the Castle, at the mouth of the River of Clyde, as it enters in y<sup>e</sup> Sea, there are a number of Clayk Geese, black of colour, which in the night time do gather great quantity of the crops of the grasse, growing vpon the land, and carry the same to the Sea: then assembling in a round, and with a wondrous curiosity, do offer euery one his owne portion to the Sea fiend, & there attend vpon the flowing of the tide, till the grasse be purried from y<sup>e</sup> fresh taste, and turned to the salt: and lest any part thereof should escape, they labour to hold it in with their nebs: thereafter orderly euery fowle eats his portion: and this custome they obserue perpetually. They are very fat & delicious to be eaten.

FINIS.

### Errata.

Pag. 3. lin. 2. words, for wierds. p. 42. l. 35. Malonus, Malcolme. p. 66. l. 33. buries, bears. p. 77. l. 10. Higger, Bigger. Ibid. l. 25. peece, peis. p. 78. l. 28. Tons, Tyos: p. 87. l. 17. hal-rands, halyards. Ibid. l. 31. & 32. Pictoweme. Pictoweme. Ibid. l. 33. Basy, busy. p. 88. l. 1. Kipper, Kippe. p. 92. l. 1. Pocnyll, Poemyl. p. 96. l. 13. new, other.

W. pag. 3. lin. 28. Rodra, as Rodia. Ibid. lin. 29. Trender, for Trendera.

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